The Centre Reporter.

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WAR ALMOST A CERTAINTY.

THE HOUSE DECLARES THAT CUBA MUST BE FREE.

War Resolution in the Senate.—Havana Cable Cut.—Congress Will Avenge the Death of the Maine Heroes.

The President's message, sent to congress at noon, Monday, has not met with the responses from congress, not even from the Republicans therein, that the President must have hoped for, even though, in view of recent demonstrations of impatience and dissent, he could hardly have expected it.

Th features with which Congress is dissatisfied may be thus briefly stated: The message is not sufficiently vigorous. The President hints at further delay that Spain's latest proposition may be tested by its work. He has never demanded of Spain Cuba's absolute independence. He did not dwell with sufficient emphasis on the destruction of the Maine. His request for authority and power to intervene impliedly contemplates that this action be left to his discretion.

In the Senate Foraker was too mad so speak and other senators were displeased with the message—fully 150 Republicans seemed ready to revolt.

The message argues against recognizing Cuban independence, but favors intervention to stop the war in Cuba.

The message says: "Nor do I think it would be wise or prudent to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban Republic. Such recognition is not necessary to pacify the island."

The President asks for power to intervene with force of arms.

Armed intervention is recommended and power to use the military and naval forces of the United States to secure a full and final termination of hostilities is requested. The President here does not use the word "immediate" and many in congress think he would take his own time about it.

The message alludes largely to the Spanish atrocities and cruelties committed in Cuba and the starving of the reconcentradoes.

THE LATEST.

The House yesterday passed a resolution declaring war at once.

The Havana cable was cut yesterday which shuts off news from Cuba; it is believed there is an uprising in Spain.

U. S. regulars start to Chickamauga.

Spanish cabinet declares the United States shall not interfere.

Consul Lee declares the Maine disaster was caused by Spanish officials.

The flying squadron, under Commodore Shley, left Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon, supposed for Porto Rico to intercept the Spanish torpedo flotilla.

HAVANANS INSULT

American Soldiers on Leaving the City.

As General Lee passed down the crowded staircase the Spanish subalterns and attaches made way for him, muttering insults and crying "Fuera" (meaning "begone" in Spanish). It is the duty of soldiers out of the palace, when consular representatives appear, to stand at attention. As General Lee passed, the soldiers remained lounging about.

So many threats had been made and so gross had been the insults that General Lee decided to remain no longer in Havana and went on board the Fern.

Everything had been done to protect American interests. The steamer Jas. H. Dudley, which came in, was advised by Lee not to unload but to depart at once.

The oil steamer Almouth, of Philadelphia, had disregarded General Lee's advice and unloaded, and was lying at the dock with $60,000 "duty to pay." Nothing could be done for her.

The Olivette was literally loaded down with passengers. 100 went on the Evelyn; 26 on the Bache, and on the Fern were General Lee, his staff and American newspaper correspondents.

The harbor was lined from Machina wharf to Morro Castle on one side, and to La Punta on the other, with thousands of spectators. Everybody whistled. The whistle is a mark of derision like hissing in the United States.

As the Fern passed the Alphonso XII a gun was trained on her and the gun crew stood ready. General Lee saw it, and spoke of it. The gun was swung around after the Fern had passed.

Above the whistling came cries of "Fuera!" "Fuera!" accompanied by insulting epithets. Back went the reply from Vice Consul Springer, "Esporon volvernos!" "Wait till we return."

General Lee was so indignant at the conduct of the crowds that he wrote this note to be sent by the pilot to General Blanco:

"You have broken every promise made me. We have been whistled at and insulted as we go. We will return and your whistle will be that of another tune."

POINTERS ABOUT OUR NAVY.

The United States is the fifth naval power in the world. The navies of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy rank ahead in the order named. Germany and the United States are about tied.

The powder used is brown and is the size of a caramel. A charge for the biggest guns weighs 500 pounds and is hoisted to the breech by a derrick, the powder being sewed up in burlap bags.

Our battleships have a speed of from 15 to 17 knots an hour. Cruisers make 19 to 24 knots, while the monitors can travel only 5 to 7 knots.

The biggest guns in the navy are 49 feet long, big enough for a man to crawl into; 4 feet in diameter at the largest part and weigh 135,500 pounds or thereabouts.

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship, impeding its speed. A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent. and it must go into dry dock.

Sixty-one merchant vessels belong to the auxiliary navy. These ships are subsidized and by contract must be given to the United States on demand.

Some of the guns in the navy can fire a shot 12 miles, farther than a man can see, for the guns are aimed and sighted by machinery.

In battle the woodwork and all articles of wood are either stowed below or thrown overboard lest the men be injured by splinters.

The fastest vessels in the navy are the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont, each of which can travel 27.5 knots an hour.

Battleships cost from $2,500,000 to $3,750,000, and cruisers from $600,000 to $3,000,000. A good torpedo boat costs over $100,000.

Battleships are for heavy work; cruisers are commerce destroyers; monitors are useful only for coast defence.

The Indiana could lie outside Sandy Hook and throw 1200-pound shots into New York at the rate of four a minute.

All of the cruisers are named in honor of cities, and the battleships, except the Kearsarge, in honor of States.

Only 60 per cent. of the enlisted men are Americans, and a similar percentage yet are native born.

A big battleship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5000 inhabitants.

Great Britain has 294 torpedoes and torpedo-boat destroyers. Uncle Sam has only eight.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from 5 to 7 inches thick.

A submarine torpedo-boat to be known as the Plunger is now under construction.

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corn pith or cocoa husks.

It costs $500 every time one of the big guns on board a ship is fired.

Sailors are paid from $9.56 to $12.50 a month on board.

An act of Congress in 1872 abolished flogging in the navy.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

The oldest iron vessel is the Michigan, built in 1844.

Five battleships are now under construction.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

John Sutiki and Katie Kocick, of Clarence.

Robert A. Eidell, of Snow Shoe, and Bessie A. Quick, of Moshannon.

W. C. Young, of Spring twp., and Margaret A. Peese, of Boggs twp.

Newton J. Wilson, of Half Moon twp., and Carrie K. De Long, of Curtin twp.

Frank Haines and Etta M. Albert, of Philipsburg.

Thos. J. Miller, of Romola, and Ida M. Packer, of Newburg, Pa.

Elmer Conaway, of Potters Dale, Clearfield Co., and Sophia E. J. Haggard, of Moshannon.

Frank G. Houser, and Blanche Welty, of Benner twp.

C. E. Sunday Evening.

The Reformed congregation have offered the use of the prayermeeting room of their church for holding the Christian Endeavor meeting on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

A Very Costly Book.

When Governor Hastings arrived home from the Pacific slope he found a curious tale awaiting him. The legislature of last year authorizes the reprinting by the agricultural department of a pamphlet on the "Diseases and Enemies of Poultry," covering 128 pages and prepared by Dr. H. B. Warren, economic zoologist, and Dr. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian. Dr. Warren's portion of the pamphlet covered forty-nine pages and Dr. Pearson's seventy-seven pages. During the governor's absence his private secretary Lewis E. Beitler, discovered that the work which is being done by former State Printer Busch under his old contract had been enlarged to 1,000 pages, of which Dr. Warren contributed 925 pages and Dr. Pearson his original number. Dr. Warren's portion of the pamphlet had been enriched by the insertion of 101 beautifully finished plates of the birds and beasts of Pennsylvania. Some have as high as sixteen colors and there are eight half-tone pictures of Pennsylvania scenery. The original edition of the pamphlet cost $488,24, while the total cost of the proposed edition was estimated by the state printer to be $43-,200, or an average of $3.50 per copy. The entire cost of the proposed edition is 109 times the cost of the original edition.

Mr. Beitler conferred with Secretary Martin and on his advice, by authority of the governor, at once put a stop to further printing although almost all of the press work with the exception of Dr. Pearson's portion had been done and the book was virtually awaiting binding. It was also found that the order for the printing had not been given by Secretary Edge, the head of the department, but by Drs. Warren and Pearson. The copy for the enlarged volume was not sent to the superintendent of public printing as is the custom but direct to M. Busch, the contractor for the printing.

The facts were laid before Governor Hastings when he arrived home, and he placed the matter in the hands of the attorney general, who advised him that the resolution furnished no warrant for printing such a book; that the expensive colored plates are unwarranted; that the treatise on fish, game and birds of the state is irrelevant matter; that it did not contemplate or authorize the expenditure of $35,000; that the volume prepared is without the authority of law, and its printing was never authorized by the head of the department.

Secretary of Agriculture Edge by authority of the Governor ordered the reprinting of the original pamphlet at thirteen cents each.

Will Bombard Havana.

It is understood the fleets on the Atlantic coast have their orders and that as soon as war is proclaimed operations will be immediately begun upon plans that have been carefully drawn and which include demonstrations against Havana and Porto Rico.

The sentiment that prevailed sometime ago about waiting for Spain to take the initiative has passed away, and when it has been decisively settled that war is to ensue there will be no hesitation on the part of the United States naval forces to secure whatever advantage may attach to striking the first blow.

Americans' Going Dazed Havana.

Havana seemed dazed on Saturday when the people found that General Lee was really going, and that all the Americans were going with him. Not to see a single United States flag floating from the staff at Casa Nuevo struck many residents as little less than a calamity. The correspondents were besieged with eager questions as to the intention of the Americans, and when the expected bombardment by the fleet was likely to commence.

The Government officials seemed as much at a loss as all the rest. A Spanish officer of high rank besought a correspondent to tell him if he had any news not made public and affecting the future of the city.

The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

—For Sale.—Eggs for hatching from fine, large, pure-bred white Wyandotte hens, at 50 cts. per set of 15. Reductions on larger lots.

3m CHAS. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SPAIN MUST ABANDON CUBA OR WILL BE FORCFD.

A Solid Front Presented to the Treacherous Nation.—The Democrats Doing all to Uphold the National Honor.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Congress has weightier business on hand than to find fault with the reasons which Mr. McKinley says caused him to ask for armed intervention in Cuba, and is willing to provide for the intervention and let it go at that, knowing that every man who fires a gun in the war with Spain will feel the sentiment expressed by Col. John A. Joyce in the following verse from a poem dedicated to Capt. Sigsbee:

"Remember the Maine in the midst of the battle;
Strike down to the death where black cannons rattle,
On ocean or mountain, on valley or plain,
Remember forever, remember the Maine!"

To tell the truth, Congress is so much relieved by the action of Mr. McKinley in sending that much postponed message in favor of armed intervention that it is willing to forgive him more serious sins, both of omission and commission, than saying that we are not making a war of vengeance on the Spaniards. They feared that instead of getting the message they would get another excuse for another postponement, on account of that trick armistice that Spain has proclaimed in Cuba. To show further that they have no desire to quibble because the message did not contain everything they would have liked it to contain, Congress is going to make that intervention resolution exactly what Mr. McKinley asked for—no more, no less. A solid front will be presented to the Spanish, and all differences will be left to be settled after the Spaniards are disposed of.

Consul Gen. Fitz Lee, having completed the task of getting all the Americans who desired to leave out of Cuba, is now on his way to Washington to tell Mr. McKinley and Congress what he thinks is the best and quickest way to get the Spanish out of Cuba. It is understood that he also brings evidence that will convince even Mr. McKinley that we have good reasons to seek vengeance on Spain. In addition to insulting the country by refusing to see Gen. Lee on the day of his departure from Havana, Gen. Blanco has done some other things that Gen. Lee will tell about when he arrives, but the most important thing he will bring is the evidence making it absolutely certain that the maine was blown up by a Spanish official in Havana, although he will also probably bring other information that he did not care to make public while there were numerous Americans in Cuba liable to be made victims of Spanish treachery.

While not possible at this time to specify the exact time that our big fleet of warships at Key west will start to Cuba, they will certainly get off this week, unless their shall be some delay on the part of Mr. McKinley in carrying out the authority that will be conferred upon him by Congress, or the Spanish shall announce their recognition of Cuban independence and intention to evacuate the island. Naval officials regard the taking of the seaports of Cuba as an easy task, and are impatiently awaiting orders to proceed.

The so-called army reorganization bill, which provided for increasing the regular army, whenever in the opinion of the authorities there was an exigency, to 104,000 men, is virtually dead, the House having voted to send it back to the committee on military affairs, which reported it. It was an administration measure.

In response to a request for information on the subject by Representative Cooper, of Texas, Secretary Alger stated that the work of fortifying the coast of Texas was being pushed rapidly to a conclusion and that sufficient heavy guns had been allotted to Sabine Pass to protect that port from any attack the Spanish could make upon it.

The Democrats in Congress are ready to vote the government all the money that will be needed to thoroughly thrash Spain, even to the extent of an issue of from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000 in coin bonds, but they have made it plain to the schemers who have been sounding Congress on the subject that even if every gun owned by Spain were trained upon the Capitol building, in easy range, they would refuse to vote for the issue of one single gold bond. Their position on this question, in which they are supported by all the Populists and a considerable number of Republicans, stopped all talk about the issue of gold bonds, and the bill that will be reported from the Ways and Means Committee to the House, as soon as the actual fighting begins, will provide for 3 per cent. coin bonds.

Judge B. F. Buckner, of Ky., who is well-posted on Kentucky politics, says: "Our people are not satisfied with the Republican regime, state or national, and Kentucky will get back into the Democratic column at the earliest possible date, to remain there permanently. The legislature that will elect Senator Lindsay's successor will in all probability send Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn back to the Senate, where he would be still but for one of those unaccountable political accidents that gave Kentucky its first Republican Senator.

Col. Jed. Hotchkiss, of Va., who participated in more than 100 battles in the civil war says: "We have ample justification for war and will wage it, but I do not think the crash will be severe, for the Spanish government too well understands its inferiority. It may make a semblance of fight in order to appease the home rabble, but with the absolute certainty of being crushed, it will speedily bow to the inevitable.,,

Meeting of the Dem. Co. Committee.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at Democratic Headquarters in Temple Court, Bellefonte, Pa., on Monday evening, April 25th at 7:30 o'clock. The Committee will arrange for holding the Democratic Primaries on Saturday, June 11th, according to the rules of the party, also take some action on the question of the division of delegates representing Walker township in the next County Convention, other business will be laid before the Committee for its consideration, as will best further the interests of the County Democracy, and bring strength unity and harmony to our party.

I urge you to be present in person at this meeting, but if impossible to attend send a substitute and have your precinct represented. Let us inaugurate the campaign this year with a full representation of the County Committee and make an aggressive fight until election day for the success of our ticket and the triumph of Democratic Principles.

Hoping to see you in Bellefonte on the 25th.

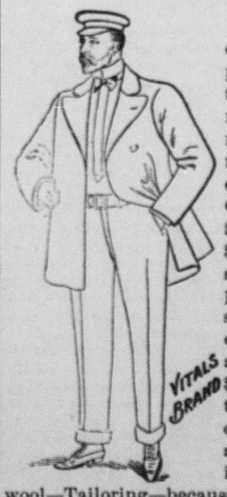
I remain very truly yours,
J. K. JOHNSTON, Sec'y. H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Avalanche Kills 69.

Details received at Seattle from Alaska increase the horrors of the avalanche in the Chilkoot pass instead of lessening it. Sixty-nine dead bodies have thus far been recovered. A conservative estimate is that between 75 and 100 persons were killed. There is only one Pennsylvanian in the list of dead, Mrs. Annie Moxan, of Jefferson county.

A fact that lends horror to the fearful tragedy is that it may never be known with any degree of accuracy just how many lives were sacrificed, who they were or where they came from. Many a poor fellow lies buried where no human aid can reach him, and his remains must rest until the summer rain melts the tons of snow and ice under which he lies.

Spring Goods.



Prices printed in the papers do not tell the whole story, our prices represent the most yourmoney can buy. Our Men's Spring Suits at $7.50—must be seen to be appreciated. The superior merits of our Suits and others at $7.50 are first the Fabric—because it will be as we represent it to be—all wool—Tailoring—because the "Vitals" (the insides) are tailored with as much care and thought as the outside—Style—because they are just as the standard of Spring '98, dictates. Fit—because we take as much pains as the best merchant Tailor to measure you properly. Will others do as much? Can they do as much?

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Bellefonte.

The Best Liniment.—"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," write Edwards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. This is the verdict of all who use it. For rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, and the numerous slight ailments and accidents common to every household, this liniment has no equal. With it in the house, a great deal of pain and suffering may be avoided. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Wait a little—wait a little,
When hearing bad reports
About a neighbor or a friend;
Search will reveal an enemy hid,
On harm and mischief bent;
Himself all marked with faults!
A snake in the grass.

As purity he around you strides,
In troubled sleep he mischief plans,
Well hidden with his guilty hands,
With plots of strife forever rife,
Seeks he tools to carry out,
His thirsting after strife—
The viper in the grass.

The war cry has given meat a rise.

All the houses in our town are now occupied.

War and dandelion are in many mouths just now.

Our advertisers are live business men and all say it pays to use the Reporter.

See ad. of Commissioners' sale of unseated lands in Supplement enclosed.

Do you wish to be a naval cadet, see notice of congressman Arnold in another colum.

Mrs. Kinny, of Selinsgrove, a sister of Reuben Grim, of Madisonburg, died on last Saturday night.

Read ad. of the Mifflinburg Steam Laundry which does first class work and has an agency in this place.

The unseated lands, under treasurer Harrison Kline, are advertised in this issue, for which see supplement.

When Wanamaker gets into Centre county on his stumping tour he will have a tremendous meeting.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, for Sunday, April 17: At Centre Hall at 2 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 7 p. m.

Ten shares of the stock of the Middleburg Bank sold at $149.75 per share, at public sale last week. The par value is $100 per share.

State College is to have a newspaper by Dr. Harter, of Millheim and a party from Dauphin county. The paper will be of the Republican stripe.

Miss May Miller, formerly of this place, and the past few years bookkeeper in a large Altoona hardware store, has gone to her home in Johnstown.

D. R. Foreman has made up his mind to enter the field as a Democratic candidate for prothonotary and his name will be found in the Reporter's list.

Huyett, the lumberman, thinks of making private fishing grounds of the streams on his lands in the Seven mountains. He has control of some capital streams for trout.

Mrs. John Ream, of Penn Cave, we are sorry learn, is afflicted with a serious case of gangrane on one of her feet. The trouble was caused by tramping on a rusted nail about two years ago.

Frank Smith, of Colyer, recently seriously ill, has recovered sufficiently, we are pleased to say, to move to this town on Tuesday, being interested with Mr. Crawford as a merchant at the station.

The insurance on the Garman Empire hotel fire, at Tyrone, has been adjusted in part by the different companies, making an award of $1,859 93. The loss on furniture has not yet been settled.

A. N. Bitner, for several years ticket agent at Paddy mountain, has been promoted to the office at Pine on the P. & E. road. K. H. Stover, of Coburn, takes his place as agent at Paddy mountain. Bitner was an obliging agent.

One of the Reporter's newsgatherers tells us he overheard a conversation between daughter and mother which ran thus: "Ma, do you think pa will go to the army again if there's war?" "No, child, he was out about eighteen months without being hurt and we're drawing a good pension, and if he went again he might get hit."

A Medical Book.—A medical book with the full description of all diseases and their treatment, by F. Humphreys, M. D., mailed free on request. Humphreys' Medicine Co., cor. William & John Sts., New York.

A Sunbury paper says the horse stolen from Frank Leisenring, at Elysburg, last May, has been recovered at Plymouth. It passed through six hands. Mike Colt, who stole it, has been located in Illinois, but he will hardly be brought back for trial.

In this week's supplement will be found new ad's of

Boob's Centre Hall bicycle works;
J. T. Lee's carriage works;
C. P. Long's big Spring Mills store;
D. A. Boozer, manufact. of harness;
Geo. Bushman, the jeweler.
Dauberman & Krumbine, furniture dealers.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE NEWS.

Emanuel M. E. Church, Wheaten, Lancaster county, Va., was destroyed by fire. Rev. E. F. Hall, the pastor, held services in the evening at 7.30 o'clock, and the congregation was dismissed at 9. But little fire was left in the stove, and the origin of the fire is unknown. The church was erected about four years ago at a cost of about $1,300. No insurance.

Fire broke out at Martinsburg, W. Va., in the kitchen of the house belonging to Mrs. William Shipley, and the flames spread to the property of Mrs. Henry Matthews, which adjoins. Both houses, together with most of the contents, were completely destroyed. The loss is about $1,200.

A pool room in the Open Board of Trade building, Chicago, which is patronized by women exclusively, was raided by the police, and twenty women, who were betting on the races, were taken into custody. Many of them were richly dressed and two had babies in their arms. They were all released on bail later in the day.

Lawyer H. S. Scovel, counsel for Eli Shaw, was found not guilty of the charge of embracery by a Camden (N. J.) jury.

Miss Jessie E. Parker has been elected Mayor of Kendrick, Idaho, after a spirited contest. Her opponent was one of the most popular men in the city.

Pennsylvania passenger train ran over an unknown man near Steubenville, Ohio. It was stopped and a freight train coming on behind crashed into it, wrecking three cars and injuring four passengers.

The Uncompaghres around Ouray, Utah, are highly incensed at the allotment commissioners for their dilatory action. Indian Agent Cornish has left for the Willow Creek district to inform the Indians that the lands are open for settlement, and that the whites were entitled by law to squat thereon.

The annual election for Mayor and City Councilmen of Pocomoke City, Md., was held, resulting in the citizens' ticket being elected by a large majority. The following was chosen: Riley M. Stevenson, Mayor, 251 majority over E. G. Polla, Republican; Jas. P. Blaine, City Councilman, 160 majority over Hugh Veasey, Republican.

A fall of coal in the Franklin mines, Westernport, Md., instantly killed Frank Bradley, and probably fatally injured his brother Edward.

While driving near Bloomery, W. Va., Miss Annie Kent and George Zingle were thrown out of the buggy. Miss Kent was hurled against a fence and instantly killed, her neck being broken.

William Rust was run over by an engine on the railroad at Martinsburg and instantly killed, his body being cut in two. He was about 65 years old, and had been employed in railroad yards for many years. He leaves a family of seven children.

Alfred Ballensi, alias Wm. Bellwood, was sentenced to six years in Sing Sing prison, on conviction of having swindled the William E. Marcus Company out of $20,000 worth of gems and jewelry. Ballensi is alleged to have been one of those who were concerned in the financial ruin of Max Lebaudy, the Parisian millionaire, who died bankrupt in 1896.

W. C. Jackson, United States Indian Commissioner at Muscogee, I. T., has notified Indian Agent D. M. Wisdom, that the Choctaws are much interested in the prospect of war with Spain, and that already two regiments have been formed, and are ready to move to the front on short notice.

Newport News, Va., is rapidly becoming one of the heaviest coal shipping points in the United States.

Mr. W. P. Walker, general traffic manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, has been paralyzed, and is in a serious condition.

The New York Stock Exchange will be opened on Good Friday for the first time in years, owing to the possibility of war.

A snowstorm was general over the Middle States, and is said to have done much harm to budding fruit.

Twenty-three drowned and seven yet missing are the latest reports from the flood at Shawneetown, Ill.

The Ohio Legislature defeated the much discussed measure regulating marriages on grounds of public health.

Democrats won in municipal elections in Chicago. A silver democrat was elected mayor of Milwaukee.

Wann Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, of Forest Hill, Md., has passed resolutions approving the President's course as to the present difficulties with Spain, and offering their services, should war occur, "in defense of the honor and glory of the old flag."

Mrs. W. C. Whitney, who was seriously injured by being knocked from her horse while riding several weeks ago, is steadily improving each day. Her condition is now so greatly improved that Mr. Whitney is making arrangements for her to leave Aiken, S. C., on a special train for New York.

Fire which broke out at Vicksburg, Miss., destroyed the Piazza Opera House, a drug store and a harness factory and buggy warehouse. The loss will be about $125,000, partially covered by insurance.

The San Francisco typographical union has inaugurated a strike to enforce the nine-hour day decided upon by the International Typographical Union. Several firms have conceded the demand. About 1,300 workmen are out. Four hundred are working.

The home of James Michels, near Sistersville, was destroyed by fire, and the wife of Michels and his two-year-old child were found side by side in a room. The remains were burned to a crisp. Foul play is suspected.

SPAIN HELD RESPONSIBLE.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Is Ready to Report.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The full Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has practically agreed to report the Foraker resolution of independence for Cuba and armed intervention. An amendment of two lines has been added. It holds the Spanish government responsible for the destruction of the Maine and the slaughter of 266 American officers and sailors, and cites this as a cause for American resentment, if not for war.

The report which will accompany the resolutions will be unanimous. It is vigorous in tone, and dwells particulary on the Maine incident. It is likely that the President will be made acquainted with its contents before it is presented in the Senate.

Some of the members of the committee are disposed to regard as positive the proof of Spanish duplicity in the Maine affair and to resent it as an act of war, and there is good reason for believing that there has been more or less discussion in the committee of the advisability of a declaration of war on account of the explosion, rather than a recognition of Cuban independence merely. At any rate the Maine incident will be thoroughly exploited and made the basis of much that may be said. The committee feel this the safe course in view of Spain's recent action concerning the reconcentrados.

MESSAGE DELAYED.

United States Consul General Lee Asks For More Time.

AMERICANS IN DANGER.

A Great And Final Attempt to Reach an Agreement Is Reported to Have Been Made—Signs That Spain Will Yield, But Will Want The Concession Brought About So As Not to Humble Her Pride.

A despatch from Washington says: President McKinley did not send his message on the Spanish-American situation to Congress Wednesday as expected. The message probably will not be transmitted until next week and there is a possibility that it may not be sent then in the form in which it was written for transmission.

There were two reasons for withholding the message. Consul-General Lee advised the President that it would be impossible to get all the Americans out of Cuba before Sunday, and that they would be in grave peril if the message was sent to Congress before their departure from the island. The second reason was the President's hope, in view of developments at Madrid, that the differences between the United States and Spain could be adjusted without resort to war, the Spanish government having manifested a disposition to make concessions which it had heretofore refused to consider.

The President is thought to be still the master of the situation, as far as Congress is concerned, and if further postponement is considered necessary it may be acquiesced in by Congress. There were expressions of discontent on the part of Republican members of the House at the delay in transmitting the message, and a conference attended by about fifty Republican Representatives was held after the adjournment of the House. Vigorous speeches denouncing the policy of delay was made, and it was decided to appoint a committee to watch the situation.

A special cablegram from Madrid states that a great and final attempt at peace is on foot there. A surprise is said to be likely to develop out of the situation. An Associated Press dispatch from the Spanish capital gives a report current there but not officially confirmed, that the United States and Spain has arrived at a satisfactory settlement.

The Queen Regent has practically taken the direction of affairs our of the hands of her ministers, and in her course there is hope of peace. The staff of the United States legation has left Madrid and Minister Woodford's family is going to Biarritz, France.

It is semi-officially announced at Rome that the Spanish government has accepted the principle of an armistice with the Cuban insurgents as proposed by the Pope.

Horatio S. Rubens, consul for the Cuban junta, says the Rubans would under no circumstances accept intervention without a recognition of their independence. He charges that the governments of Spain and the United States had a secret understanding to force autonomy on the insurgents. Financial men regard the views of the junta as biased by considerations of bonds issued with a promise to pay after independence is assured the Cuban government.

An ominous calm, according to the latest advices, prevails in Havana, and there are grave fears that a riot may be started at any time. A war fever has caught the city, and the volunteers hold frequent drills before throngs of people.

The fast merchant steamers Beverly and Brookline left Kingston, Jamaica, to carry American refugees from Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba.

A dispatch from London says that Great Britain, after having been fully advised of President McKinley's Cuban policy, is in full and complete sympathy with it.

The Washington representatives of the leading European powers had a conference at which was drafted a joint note offering the friendly offices of their governments, but not suggesting actual mediation. The note has not yet been delivered to the State Department.

It is reported that the United States has bought three torpedo boats in Italy and that Spain has secured the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi.

THE MESSAGE WITHHELD.

Gen. Lee Feared Injury to Americans in Cuba.

The Cuban situation changed with unexpected swiftness Wednesday. The galleries of Congress were crowded, Senators and Representatives were anxious and agitated, even the diplomatic corps was in a ferment, awaiting a message from the President of the United States to the Congress of the American people that might mean war, when, with excitement at the very highest, like an electric flash, the word passed that there would be no message.

Its suddenness stunned the public, which heard the news in distorted form and amazed veteran members of Congress.

Ultimately it became known that not only would there be no message, but no message this week, and that it was at least a possibility the message written and approved might never go to Congress at all.

The first reason for the delay was that the administration received advices from General Lee, at Havana, indicating that all Americans could not be removed from the island immediately and would be in grave peril if the message preceded their departure. The second reason was the hope of a peaceful settlement, owing to encouraging advices from Madrid.

Spain May Make Concessions.

This important news was that the Spanish government had decided to reopen the case, closed so far as this government was concerned, by the refusal of Spain to make satisfactory response to the representations made by the United States last week, and, in order to avert impending war, had decided to make concessions heretofore refused.

What will be the final outcome, it is too early to say, but the aspect of affairs is more pacific and sufficient to renew the hope of the President in a solution of the Cuban question satisfactory to the American people and achieved without bloodshed. The details remain to be worked out, but it is expected that between now and Monday a clearer light will be thrown on the future by action at Madrid, of which one important feature at least is the declaration of an armistice by the Queen Regent of Spain. This armistice, it is expected, will lead to the ultimate independence of Cuba from Spanish rule, but by what intermediate steps perhaps even the governing powers do not at this time know. Much, it is supposed, will depend upon the Cuban insurgents and the people of the United States and Spain.

A Noticeable Improvement.

The improved condition of affairs is reflected at the White House, among cabinet officers and at the embassies and legations, including the Spanish legation. At the latter establishment Senor Polo said that while he could not disclose any of the information reaching him in an official character, yet he felt that the strain of a few hours ago was materially relieved and that the prospects for peace looked much brighter. He would not discuss the view entertained in other high official quarters that Spain is slowly but surely yielding, and confined his utterances to the general statement that conditions were improving.

Accompanying the actual developments of the day came a flood of rumors of a sensational character, few of them, however, having any authentic basis. The rumor of disturbance at Havana were not borne out by any official advice.

The uncertainty following a great disappointment was the condition existening at the Capitol at the close of the day when the expected did not happen. Senators and members were at sea as to what was coming next.

Leaders Summoned to the White House.

While the message was awaited there came a hurried summons of leaders of the Senate and House to the White House and they were informed that the message was to be withheld upon the information received from Consul-General Lee. The reasons he gave were deemed entirely satisfactory by all, and Senator Davis informed the Senate, while the House leaders carried the news to that body. That the danger to American life was considered sufficient reason for nonaction appeared in the postponement of all proposed meetings to consider the situation.

The proposed armistice Spain injected another feature into the discussion of the situation, and while some were very hopeful that a satisfactory solution of the problem might result from it, the general feeling was that the conditions in Cuba, the determination of the insurgents to continue fighting until independance was recognized and the sentiment of this country in favor of Cuba's independence of Spain, possibly made overtures on this line too late.

PERISHED BY HUNDREDS.

A Levee Breaks and an Indiana Town is Swept by Floods.

A despatch from Evansville, Ind., says: At six o'clock in the afternoon the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke a mile above the town, and from all the information that can be secured it was learned that a great part of the place has been destroyed, and that, perhaps, a large number of citizens has been drowned. Shawneetown is seventy-five miles below Evansville on the Ohio River. It is situated in a valley of extremely low land, with hills skirting it in the rear, and with a twenty-five foot levee in front, running from hill to hill. The town is very much in the position of a fortified city, and when the levee gave way, a mile above town, under the pressure of a very high river, the water shot through a twenty-foot opening, and struck the place like a hurricane, sweeping everything before it.

Houses were overturned and tossed about like boxes. The people were not warned of the break, and for that reason so many were caught. Those at home sought refuge in second stories and on housetops. Those in the streets were carried before the avalanche of water, and probably the majority were drowned.

Citizens came from the place by skiffs to a telephone seven miles away and asked for aid from Evansville. They said that more than two hundred people were drowned, and they had reasons to believe that it would reach 500 or even 1,000.

The water stands from twenty to thirty feet all over the town.

There are, of course, no fire or light in the place, and total darkness envelops the desolate scene.

All telephone and telegraph wires are now down, and outside communication appears to be impossible.

A special to the Chicago Record from Cypress Junction, Ill., says:—Two hundred and fifty persons were drowned by the inundation of Shawneetown, six miles from this place.

The north levee broke at 4.20 o'clock A. M., and the Ohio river flowed over the town many feet deep.

Scores of houses are floating about, and many persons are clinging to the wreckage, in the hope that rescuers will soon appear with boats to take them to places of safety.

All communication with the town is cut off. Trains cannot reach there, and telephone and telegraph wires are down.

The first report that reached here was that the entire population had been drowned, but this is not confirmed.

The levee was built by the government, and was regarded as impregnable; hence the people had taken no precaution against possible flood. It is reported that the flood now extends four miles inland, and people are fleeing for their lives from the lowland hamlets.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Colorado claims 45,000 unions.

Longshoremen have 87 unions.

Canada's pottery trust has been reorganized.

Connecticut ice dealers have a State Union.

Detroit chairmakers, earning $1 a day, struck.

Deb's Social Democracy is represented in thirty-two States.

Michigan embalmers formed a State organization.

The land tax (single tax) is the only legal tax in China.

All union men in St. Louis building trades are employed.

A Denver lawyer was disbarred for criticising a judge.

Montreal cigar-makers, earning from $5 to $8 a week, struck.

Detroit machinery moulders won a strike for $2.50 a day.

Pueblo, Colo., will build a levee and pay $2 for eight hours.

Atlanta unionists want convicts employed on public roads.

Alderman Tossy, of Detroit, is an organizer of the Federation of Labor.

Cleveland unionists kick against the employment of convicts on street work.

Proprietors of Baltimore tailor shops were arrested for using oil stoves in overcrowded houses.

By act of the Georgia Legislature all convict camp preachers are paid $3 a sermon.

Detroit barbers ask clergymen to aid them in keeping their shops closed on Sundays.

Washington Chinese labor union pays its walking delegates $2.50 a week.

New York portable hoisting engineers want $5 a day on May 1.

Missouri Supreme Court decided that insurance must be paid to the family of a suicide.

Employes of Milwaukee sash, door and blind factories want the eight-hour day on May 1.

Wages of Erie (Pa.) iron work employes were voluntarily increased 10 per cent. on April 1.

WARTHEONLYOUTCOME.

Spain Will Not Yield Her Sovereignty Over Cuba.

ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE.—These two words have conveyed to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, the exact position of the United States government with reference to the and of Cuba. If his mind was not entirely clear, owing to lack of familiarity with diplomatic terms, or if the Spanish authorities did not wholly comprehend the attitude of this government, these two words have removed all doubt. And here the case rests, with the issue made up and definitely closed. The most optimistic advocate of peace can hardly look forward to the possibility of a compliance with our terms. Spain chooses the alternative of war with the United States and defeat, rather than yield her sovereignty over Cuba and be plunged into conflict with her own subjects at home.

The joint note presented at the White House Thursday by the five European powers was in effect a formal expression of friendly solicitude, and a hope that peace may yet come in Cuba without war. It was in no sense intervention. No pressure is being or will be exerted to have this government recede from its position. President McKinley's reply is unequivocal and conclusive. The note of the powers does not affect the situation at Washington in the slightest degree.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee will leave Havana on Saturday. Minister Woodford will depart from Madrid about the same time, although it is not felt that he is in any peril. The recall of Consul General Lee will be a practical announcement to the world that war is at hand.

Representative Grosvenor, conservative and cool, who speaks with the full knowledge of the gravity of the situation, announced to Congress Thursday that war could not now be averted. The Senators who have been conspicuous advocates of peace, and who have been hoping against hope for that result, no longer expect a peaceful solution.

Counsel Reubens' ill-timed manifesto, announcing that the Cuban insurgents would fight the United States troops unless our intervention was preceded by a recognition of the independence of the so-called Cuban Republic, has materially changed the sentiment of Congress on the independence proposition. There is every reason to believe that both the Senate and House will promptly authorize and direct IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION, as recommended by the President, without a recognition of independence at this time.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the British House of Commons Sir Charles Dilke made a motion containing an indirect attact on the cabinet for its genera foreign policy. Mr. Balfour replied to him.

It is announced in Vienna that the Austria-Hungarian government will ask for about $24,000,000 for increasing the strength of its navy.

The German government has recalled its order expelling Miss Lona Barrison through representations of the United States embassy.

Arthur Orton, famous as the claimant to the Tichborne title and estates, died in England.

Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell was buried beside her son, Charles Stewart Parnell, in a Dublin cemetery.

Prince Bismark celebrated the eighty-third anniversary of his birth by giving a banquet at Friedrichsruhe

The Portuguese government has authorized the importation of large quantities of wheat.

The steamer Iceland arrived at St. John's, N. F., after having taken 23,000 seals. Other vessels are reported to have taken large numbers of them.

An Anglo-Egyptian reconnaissance found the dervishes strongly entrenched eighteen miles from Atbara, Nubia.

Japan is rumored to have asked the United States to co-operate with Great Britain in supporting Japan's refusal to withdraw from Wei-Hai-Wei.

Sir James Westland, financial member of the legislative council of India, states that the reopening of the Indian mints "is now impossible."

Great Britian has demanded that China lease to her the port of Wei-Hai-Wei as soon as it is evacuated by the Japanese. China is expected to yield.

Charges have been made to the Chinese Emperor that Li Hung Chang and the Chinese foreign office have received large bribes from Russia.

Archbishop Boudini, of Lima, Peru, is dead.

Eighteen of the crew of the German steamer Magnet, which sank in collision with the bark British Princess, off the English coast, were drowned.

The French Court of Cassation has quashed the sentence of M. Emile Zola for making alleged libelous charges concerning the Esterhazy court-martial.

The Anglo-Egyptain force operating on he Nile has captured the town of Shendy, routing the dervishes and cutting off the main body of their advancing army from their base of supplies.

An official statement from the foreign office announces that the port of Ta-Lien-Wan, leased from China will be open to foreign trade.

The average pay of skilled masons, carpenters and other tradesmen in China is 7 cents a day.

"SPAIN BLEW UP THE MAINE.

Senator Butler Says the Majority in Congress Regards the Case in That Way.

Senator Butler says, "The majority in Congress looks at the situation in this way: Spain blew up the Maine and murdered our sailors. That is sufficient cause for war and an act of war, therefore there cannot be any compromise of the Cuban question which would leave out the Maine.

"The United States would not allow the Cubans to compromise their differences so as to prevent war or leave out war, even if they wanted to. It is the duty of this country to see that this whole Western hemisphere is under a republican form of government as soon as courtesy to the supposed rights of other nations will permit it.

"Spain's mismanagement of Cuba and her treachery and infamy in blowing up the Maine are sufficient cause for the United States government to tell Spain to get off the Western hemisphere, and get off it must."

ZOLA'S SENTENCE QUASHED.

French Court of Cassation Declares His Conviction Void.

The Paris Court of Cassation has quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine imposed upon M. Emile Zola on February 24, a result of charges made by him in the Aurore against the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial.

The Aurore contains a statement from M. Clemenceau, who acted as counsel for that paper in the Zola trial, in which he accuses the Minister of War, General Billot, of attempting to coerce the Court of Appeals into sustaining the conviction of Zola.

In the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to attacks by radicals, the premier, M. Meline justified the conduct of the government, explaining that General Billot would summon the military court, which would decide whether or not further action would be taken against M. Zola.

SPANISH FLEET TO SAIL.

Fifteen Men-of-War Ordered to Leave For the Canaries.

Fifteen Spanish men-of-war will leave Cadiz immediately for Cape Verde Islands, and several battalions have started to re-inforce the garrison at the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean.

The provincial militia in the Canary Islands will be placed on a war footing. Lieut. Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, were activily at work in their departments despite the holiday.

PLANS OF OUR STRAGEISTS.

The First Step Will Be to Destroy the Spanish Fleet and Seize the Canaries.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says The naval plan of operation that will be followed in an attempt to speedily crush Spain, both on sea and in Cuba, has been framed and forwarded to the commanders of the fleet at Key West and Hampton Roads, and the precise nature of the course that will be taken by the army in supporting the navy, if it becomes necessary to aid it, has been formulated by the war department. The impression has been general that the entire Key West squadron will direct its first move against Havana, and threaten bombardment in the event of refusal to surrender, but it is believed this would be only a part of the programme, and the chief objective point will not necessarily be the vicinity of Cuba.

The naval experts who have studied the question and made up their minds as to what will be done, say that Porto Rico and the Canaries will be the scene of action, and that with the latter in the possession of the American fleet, a base of supplies would be established upon which a squadron working against Spanish ports could fall back. They say the navy will first strike the Spanish navy and not necessarily Havana; that the object will be to destroy all her vessels and thus leave the way free to convoy troops to Havana to clean out the Spanish troops, or, should Spain refuse to admit defeat, then, to enable this country to land a large army by transports in Spain.

Whatever the operations of the fleet, it is not thought it will work as one whole squadron, but rather in divisions, with one left at Key West as a reserve body to support the division that may be sent against Havana. To take Havana from the sea is not thought practical, and after a demonstration has been made off Moro Castle, and a few shells hurled into the city to wake it up, the fleet, in accordance with the plan worked out by experts, will proceed in quest of Spain's squadron and continue moving until it finds it. If at Porto Rico, then a sea attack will be made, and if Spain's navy is beaten the United States' vessels will bombard and occupy the town. This place, therefore, according to the programme of the war agreed to by the experts here, will be almost as important to seize as Havana, for without it Spain would be without a base of supplies on this side, and practically compelled to withdraw her naval forces to the Canaries or home.

According to these strategists, it will be necessary to land an army in Cuba to take and hold Havana, and to do this would require a large force to co-operate with the insurgents and hem in the 60,000 Spanish troops between the ships at sea and the American troops behind. The mere fact of reducing Moro Castle and bombarding the city would not result in the surrender of Havana, it is asserted, and the only way this can effectively be accomplished would be through a land force, working in conjunction with the war vessels in the harbor.

ADVISED TO LEAVE CUBA.

Clara Barton Informed by General Lee That She Had Better Embark.

Stephen Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, said that he had received a cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society, who is at present in Cuba, saying that she had been advised by Consul-General Lee to leave the island at once, as it would be unwise for her or any other American to stay later than Friday. Miss Barton said nothing of the condition of affairs in Cuba.

WAR THE BETTER CHOICE.

Gen. Correa Says He Prefers Hostilities Abroad to Fighting at Home.

Spain's laconic Minister of War, Gen. Correa, has at last broken his silence. In an interview the General has given an interesting account of the situation, saying:

"War is the better of the two evils. It is better to fight foreigners than to fight Spaniards rising in indignation if their honor and rights are trampled under foot."

QUEEN APPEALS TO QUEEN.

Spain's Nominal Ruler Asks Victoria to Aid in Averting War.

It is reported in London that the Queen Regent of Spain has again appealed to Queen Victoria direct, asking the latter to exert her influence to avert war, and, it is added, "touchingly recalling that both Victoria and herself are widows, and thus deprived of advisers."

Maine Court of Inquiry Dissolved.

The last chapter in the history of the court of inquiry which investigated the loss of the battle ship Maine was written at the Navy Department in the form of a letter to Captain Sampson, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, notifying him that the department had no further instructions to give in regard to the work devolving upon the court, and authorizing him, at his discretion, to dissolve the court and thus end its official existence.

Adam Adamcek, who died in Chicago recently at the age of 115, was chosen, on account of his great age, to ring the Liberty Bell for the first time in Chicago during the World's Fair.

POWERS FOR PEACE.

Foreign Embassadors Present a Joint Note to the United States.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The powers of Europe have spoken on the Spanish-American crisis, spoken directly through their Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charges d'Affaires, to the President of the United States, and from him have received with equal directness the views of the United States government concerning the Cuban conflict and the attitude of Europe toward it.

The representatives of the six great powers of Europe—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy—gave official form at noon Thursday to their recent conferences in the interest of a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem. They called in a body at the White House, presented an address to President McKinley in the Blue Room, received his reply, and then proceeded to the State Department, where, with solemn punctiliousness, they were received by Assistant Secretary Day in the diplomatic room.

The action of the powers was purely expressive of opinion, and not an attempt to intervene in the present controversy between the United States and Spain. No suggestion was offered of mediation, and one is not likely to be made.

Note of the Powers.

The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address, in the name of their respective governments, a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people, in their existing difference with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantee for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of the representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, her British majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Von Holleben, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the imperial government of Germany.

Jules Cambon, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the republic of France.

Ladislaus Hengelmuller Von Hengervar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary.

G. De Wollant, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, of the imperial Russian government.

G. Vinci, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, of Italy.

The President's Reply.

The government of the United es recognizes the good will which has promoted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, as set forth in the address of your excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there, which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquility of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity.

The government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation, the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable.

SPAIN BUYS SMALL ARMS.

An Order for 200,000 Rifles Has Been Given to Vickers' Sons and Maxim.

Authoritative information was received at the Navy Department from the American embassy in London that Spain has contracted for the prompt delivery of 200,000 stands of small arms from Vickers' Sons and Maxim, and orders had also been placed for large quantities of ammunition for these weapons. I was told that the contract required hurried deliveries, but it is not thought the department expects that the entire number of arms can be delivered much under a year.

Why Spain needs so many small arms is a question which the authorities are asking themselves. It was suggested today that her purpose in acquiring so many was to have a stock on hand sufficient to equip the people in case the United States should attempt to make an invasion. It was pointed out to me that the Spanish troops in Cuba have an ample supply of modern Mausers, and the weapons to be secured cannot, therefore, be destined for their rearmament.

Besides contracting for small arms, Spain has been purchasing large shells for her great guns, located both on shore and on ship, and it is admitted by the authorities that she undoubtedly has ample ordnance supplies for offensive and defensive purposes for the present.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Jules Schulhoff, the pianist, whose "Galop di Pravura" a generation ago was heard in every parlor, died recently in Berlin at the age of 73 years.

Mrs. Chapin, of Tampa, Fla., practically owns and operates the street railway system of that city, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business.

An autograph letter signed by Cora Urguhart Potter, the actress, is quoted on a price list at four times the value of one signed by Bishop Potter, of New York.

The marriage of Naime Sultana, a daughter of Abdul-Hamid, with the son of Ghazi Osmon Pasha a few days ago, was a very quiet affair, contrary to the usual custom.

When the late General Rosecrans was stationed at Newport as a lieutenant 50 years ago he did more than any other layman in raising money for St. Mary's Church in that city.

Manuel Garcia, Malibran's brother, who sang the part of Figaro at the first performance of "The Barber of Seville" in New York 73 years ago, has entered his 94th year, and is still teaching singing in London.

The late Timothy Maher, of Philadelphia, bequeathed one-fourth of his fortune of $100,000 to charitable purposes.

Fencing is the chief recreation of Sir Charles Dilke. At his Chelsea home he has a splendidly-appointed fencing room.

Miss Mildred Lee, the daughter of the famous Confederate General, was tendered a reception the other day in New Orleans by the Louisiana division of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Benjamin F. March, of Illinois, one of the most distinguished-looking men in Congress, rose from a private to a colonel during the war, served in nine States and was shot four times.

EASTER FLOWERS.

Bring ye white lilies
  With never a stain,
Nurtured by sunshine
  And soft-dripping rain;
Bring ye deep pansies,
  As sweet as Faith's hope,
Hyacinths, heart's-ease,
  And heliotrope.

Bring ye white blossoms
  As pure as the flakes
That float in the air
  When the winter-storm breaks;
The lilac-tree blooms
  And the jonquils unfold,
So bring ye their treasures
  Of purple and gold.

Clear fell the sunshine
  At morning and noon,
And dripped the warm rain
  With a musical croon,
Till out of earth's darkness
  And out of the gloom
Came forth the bright buds
  In the rapture of bloom.

The almond-tree blossoms,
  The world is awake,
So sing ye glad anthems
  For sympathy's sake.
And every sweet flower
  In thankfulness bring
To bloom on the shrine
  Of the new-risen King.

HATTIE WHITNEY.

Easter Wooding's Dream.

An Easter Story.

Who has not heard of Devon County? Devon, bonnie Devon, with its almost Italian skies, its hazy stretches of rolling "tors," its crystal streams, its coast-combes, through which the sea foam rushes white as carded wool, and those deep, winding lanes, almost overarched with honeysuckle and wild-brier, the delicious windings of which seemed designed by Cupid for his devotees alone.

Charles Kingsley tells how Grenvil, cousin of William the Conqueror, drew around him to these sequested spots his trusty Saxon serfs and free Norse rovers and dark Silurian Britons, whose mingled blood still gives to Devonians their brave men and beauteous women.

Certainly John Maddock and Esther Wooding fully sustained their native country's reputation. Sweethearts they had ever been since the days when they went, hand in hand, to the white stone school-house on the hill above Bideford. And now John was first mate on an Indian ship, and he and Esther had met to bid farewell ere he sailed away on his long, perilous voyage.

It was the Easter Eve of 1832. Spring's sweet breath filled all that southern clime; and as the lovers nestled in one last, passionate embrace, Esther felt as she had never felt before—a strange reluctance to let her affianced one go.

"I know you will come back again, John; but do you know I have an oppressive dread of some foreboding evil?"

"Cheer up, my dearie, for come back I surely shall, and, maybe, with enough of this world's goods to settle our home in Bideford."

He kissed her with a caress which drew the whole soul through their lips and hurried to the distant street to catch the stage to Plymouth.

Across the heathery hills he rode, whence had flamed the beacon light that told of proud Spain's dread Armada's defeat. But John Maddock dreamed that Easter Eve of love and peace, not war; of life yet to come, when he and Esther should walk its flowery pilgrimage together.

His ship, the Serapis, conveyed a British regiment to India. When he reached Plymouth the quaint old streets were filled with a crowd, gathered to see the redcoats pass to the beach.

"A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the bounding deep—"

So ran the refrain of the band, and the men strode lustily along, their steps and voices keeping time and tune.

The vessel sailed away amid women's sobs and men's hurrahs, and that Sunday morning they watched her drift until the highest peak faded against an opalescent sky and she disappeared below the dip of the sea.

The Serapis raced before the wind like a bird past the Gambian Coast and lay in the doldrums in the Gulf of Guinea, while soldiers sweltered and swore and sailors whistled for a breeze. They moved again, and when off Port Nolloth, South Africa, a great Atlantic gale struck her, and for two days they rode at the mercy of the elements. Crash went the foretopmast, then the bowsprit, and afterward a jury mast rigged by John Maddock and the gallant crew, who toiled in vain to save the ship.

The captain stood with John on the poop that night, and heard the distant breakers on the shore.

"No hope for her, Maddock," said he, sadly, with a shake of his grizzly head. "We have done all—"

The remainder John never heard. Just then she struck. He was thrown clear off the poop, overboard. He looked around. There reared the stern almost perpendicularly. She had run into the jaws of a rock-riven chasm, which gripped her like a vice.

The mainmast snapped with a crack; the breakers lashed her sides; and, with a dash, one great wave flooded her waist.

Oh, that cry of despair, how it haunted John's ears! He caught a falling spar and floated clear of timbers and cordage.

The nose of the vessel was high up in the rocks, dotted here and there with black figures. They had nothing to hold to, and one after another fell into the seething caldron beneath into full twenty fathoms of foaming water, which dashed its spray upward until it sprinkled the feathery palms along the bank a hundred feet above.

"None can live in such a sea as this," muttered John to himself, clutching his spar the tighter.

On came another braker as the lion leaps upon its prey. The Serapis parted as if severed by a knife. She dived down, and the next wave rolled over her with a hissing surge of triumph. A great sea-chest floated out; he grasped it in the nick of time and spun out with it from the deadly embrasure which was the grave of the vessel.

How long John Maddock floated that horrible night he could not remember. The tide had set toward the shore again, and he neared a small inlet, where the current ran like a millrace. Dead bodies were strewn along the beach, and huge, lazy cormorants floated in the morning twilight above his head, looking like specter vampires.

He had almost reached the shore when a voice hailed him:

"Is it you, Mr. Maddock?"

"Yes," replied John, feebly, for he was worn out. "Who are you?"

"Three of us, sailors all, sir. We managed to scramble on some rigging. Look out for sharks. They're having a fine time this morning," added the man, with a groan.

They dragged him from the chest, fainting with exposure and fatigue. There stood, or rather knelt, the four solitary survivors of the wreck of the Serapis."

"Men," said John, when he had recovered somewhat; "let us thank God and commit our comrades to His mercy."

And he repeated the words of resurrection faith, mingled with thanks for their deliverance, with a fervor such as only men of their experience can appreciate..

The day had fully dawned. The castaways spent it in burying the dead and building a fire to dry their sodden garments.

"Keep a sharp lookout for a vessel, while I go and hoist a signal," said Maddock.

Hard by the sand stretch where they landed was a small cave in shaly rock. That night they slept there, barring its entrance with timbers. And here we must leave the four companions to go back to Devon once more.

The women left weeping on Plymouth shores were destined to weep again. The Serapis never reported at Calcutta and hope deferred made many loving hearts sick with apprehension. Easter of 1833 came, but with it came no joy, rather the confirmation of the worst fears.

The captain of a homeward-bound vessel had sighted some derelict wreckage of the Serapis. He brought the news to Plymouth, and the day afterward, just as the church bells summoned the worshipers to the joyful adoration of the Eastertide, all Bideford knew that Esther Wooding had lost her stalwart, noble sweetheart. Many an eye was moist and many a heart hot as the thoughts of his kindness were recalled with gratitude and tears.

Meanwhile, poor Esther, sad with unutterable sorrow, wandered down to the bar and watched the smiling sea, so treacherous and calm, as though at any moment it may yield up her dead.

"Oh, John! My own John! Why had I not kept you here! I knew evil would befall you!"

So she moaned, while the man of the wind answered her across the rustling reeds of Bideford Pool.

"Really, darter, beent y'u grivin' tu much?" said her querulous and wayworn old father. "John Maddock is gone, sure enow, but don't maze yoursel' with tr'uble, child."

Truth to tell, the old man had already found John's successor, did he dare but name him.

"I want tu see y'u in some good man's home before I die," he added, peering up into her face.

"Don't talk of dying, father, nor of my having to leave you. I hope both are equally distant events," replied Esther, with her sad eyes looking surprisedly upon him.

The old man shuffled before that clear, melancholy gaze, and turned to some other subject of discussion.

Her womanly instincts had told her that Ralph Colwell loved her. Ralph was rich, and though of middle age, a man of goodly presence and fortune. He had watched Esther's winsome face and trim figure glide past his office and over the bridge with a sigh of reconciled disappointment. To him the prospect of having Esther as his wife was, indeed, a tempting one, for he loved her with the quiet, deep, strength of a mature man, who had not hitherto known the love of woman.

Now John was lost at sea, as all supposed, and Ralph Colwell's aspirations revived. He had been her father's generous friend, but he never presumed upon it; and when the Serapis had lain beneath that terrible rock of the African coast for over a twelvemonth, he timidly and thoughtfully urged his suit upon Esther, only to be met with refusal.

But men of Ralph's temperament are not easily turned aside from their purposes, and he could afford to wait. Her father died in June of 1833, and the house was left unto her desolate, Ralph proved, lover, friend, phisolopher and financial resource all in one. He never intruded his rejected suit. His constant love by thoughtful watching wise won the day without this.

"I have little to give you in return for your devotion, Mr. Colwell," said Esther, gently, "but I am deeply sensible of all your goodness to me and mine."

"I only ask you to let me love you until you can love me in return, Esther. Grant me your hand, and I shall be the happiest of men."

She did so, and the wedding was fixed to take place on March 27, 1831; Easter Sunday followed on the 30th. The idea that John could have survived never occurred to her. That was an impossibility, as she thought, so unmistakably had the record of the vessel's loss been given. And yet Esther Wooding felt her depression in greater degree as her nuptials drew near.

The 24th of March came. She was sleeping alone in her father's and her own home. For none would have interferred with her in those quiet days of honest neighborhood. When she retired to rest a fierce storm tossed the branches of the trees before her window, and the thunder of the surf as it sent the pebbles flying up the beach was distinctly audible.

No wonder hse dreamt of John! She saw the shutter of rock, her lover's form hurled from the poop, and the doomed vessel gorged to pieces on the shore. John's white face was distinctly visible, floating over bounding billows, and she awoke in terror.

The next night her depression was deeper than before. And, stranger still, she dreamt of John again. But this time the storm had ceased, and there was a great calm. She could see the beach where her lover had landed in safety, and he seemed to wave his neckerchief, her parting gift, as though signaling a passing ship. When morning's dewy light stole in through her casement, Esther arose, and felt that most unreasonably and yet effectually had her sorrow left her.

She reproached herself for this lightsome mind, but it was in vain she did so.

"Tomorrow is the wedding day," she murmured, with ashen lips.

The thought disturbed her as it had never done before. And that last night she lay down to sleep and dream again. This third time she stood on Plymouth Quay, and, from the spot where Drake and Hawkins played their game of bowls, she looked, with a crowd, at an incoming ship, which fired her gun and saluted the colors.

"What vessel is that?" asked Esther in her dream, of the harbor-master.

"The Vulture, Indiaman, young lady," he responded, gallantly doffing his glazed hat.

John, her John, the one she deemed dead and buried in the Atlantic off the African coast, stood on the stern and waved his handkerchief.

The dream ended, and Esther once more arose, to find herself humming a tune, the first thrill of her once merry voice for two years.

"But this is my wedding day!" And at the returning thought her face blanched and her music ceased. "Oh, I cannot go to the altar today!" declared she to herself. And through the early hours she stole quietly away, with a borrowed team, to Plymouth.

Why to Plymouth? Esther did not know, or said she did not. An indefinable motive power had led her away from her plighted word. And, surely enough, she was on the quay that afternoon, not in her dream, but in reality.

Now where was John? The reader knows more than Esther did as yet. John and his three companions stayed on the island for many long days and nights, watching for some passing vessel, hunting, fishing and cheering each other with words of hope.

The four survivors had need of patience, for more than one vessel bore down, but they did not see their frantic signalling, or, if they did, heeded it not.

At last the neckerchief which Esther had thrown around John Maddock's neck was floating to the breeze at the top of a lofty palm tree. A vessel bound for Australia caught sight of it shortly afterward and took the four mariners of the Serapis from their solitary state.

Then followed the voyage onward to Calcutta and John's immediate return on board the first packet leaving for England.

With this brief interlude, we can resume our place by Esther's side upon the quay at Plymouth. She dreaded being followed, but none had put in an appearance from Bideford as yet. The western sea was all aflame with the glory of the setting sun when a ship sailed in the cove. It was strangely familiar to her. Now, it was the vessel she had seen in her dream!

She turned around. Was she dreaming again? There stood the harbor-master, glazed hat and all.

"What ship is that?" queried Esther, in a low, strained voice.

"The Vulture, Indiaman, young lady," he replied, and touched his hat.

"Why should he not? He did so last night," thought Esther. "Then John is on that ship," she said.

"John? Who's John?" queried the master.

Esther heeded not. She ran alongside the nearing vessel. A bronzed figure stood on the stern. It was John.

"I knew you would come,' she remarked, very quietly, five minutes later, and then fainted in his arms.

The next afternoon they were married. All Biderford gave them an Easter welcome; for was not this a resurrection of the dead? And Ralph Coldwell winced, but bore his trouble bravely, as he gave the bride away, saying:

"She is yours, John, but now her father is dead, I claim the right to stand in his place to you both."

Today the aged John and Esther Maddock live in the home left them by Ralph, and this Eastertide their grandchildren gather to listen to this, my story, told annually by their adored grandfather.

STRATEGY OF A GRIZZLY.

Rakes Corn Near the Barn and Then Pulls Chickens In.

Nat Wetzell, a St. Louis commission merchant, has a huge grizzly bear, caged behind strong iron bars in the rear part of his place of business. The bear was sent to him by some friends in the Sierras. Within a few days after the bear was imprisoned on the premises, Wetzell missed one and then another of the chickens he had turned out to fatten on the scraps and refuse and for a time he was at a loss to know what was taking them off. When the number had increased to a point where patience ceases to be a virtue he set a watch for the miscreant, and in due time discovered that the big grizzly was devouring them as fast as he could lay paws on them. The brut's process of capturing the luckless chicks would do credit to certain classes of mammals that do not go about the earth on all fours, and when he discovered how the thing was done, Wetzell had a hearty laugh in spite of his loss.

Corn had been thrown into the bear's cage in great quantities. As it disappeared with due regularity, it was supposed that bruin was enjoying it immensely, but the shaggy-coated old fellow was wiser than his keepers knew. He learned before he had been imprisoned a single day that chickens liked corn pretty well, and as he liked chickens better than corn, he decided that a fair exchange would be good for his constitution.

Acting upon this theory of the case, the bear scraped together the corn as fast as it was thrown into the cage and pushed the piles out close to the bars, where the chickens could pick it up. When no one was around he would set his great paws down upon the head of an unwary chick and drag it into the cage, to be devoured at his leisure. Not so much as a squawk ever escaped his victims, and for this reason his little game was not discovered until his thievery had so decimated the poultry yard that discovery could no longer be avoided.

Yesterday, when Wetzell entered the store he found old bruin sitting on his haunches, and in such apparent good humor that he at once attracted attention. Going back to the cage, the proprietor found that the bear had scraped a pile of chicken feathers fully a foot deep over into one corner of the inclosure, and had evidently made his bed there the night before. The quizzical smile on bruin's face seemed to ask what more could a good bear want than plenty of tender chicks to eat and a soft place to sleep.

Now the old fellow's rations of corn have been cut off, and it is Wetzell's determination to give him to Forest Park for the zoological department, provided the city will have him.—St. Louis Republic.

Glass Skates.

The newest feature of interest in the New York ice rinks is the use of glass skates. It is found that skates with glass runners are far better, both for speed and ease in gliding for pleasure, than are the skates with metal runners, and several pairs are now being used in one of the metropolitan rinks. The inventor has succeeded in reducing the glass to a hardness that insures an edge which practically never becomes blunt. The tempering process remains a secret, but it is a fact that severe contact with hard ice does not fracture the glass. To look at these skates one would not suppose they were made of anything else than metal, for the runners are always colored, inorder to disguise the substance of which they are made. The coloring process is arbitrary, and tints in the case of ladies' skates are always made to correspond with the colors of the wearer's costume. The runners of these skates are attached directly to an especially made shoe which laces from the heel up the back. The combination not only gives a skate which is perfectly easy in motion, but the high shoe stiffens the ankle to an extent which greatly aids in the enjoyment and adds to the safety of the exercise.—Washington Star.

Lioness Owned the Car.

Among the freight placed in the baggage car of train No. 6 on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad leaving Chicago recently, was a lioness in a wooden cage, shipped by Francis Ferrier and intended for a local show.

After the train had left Cayuga, G. C. Lapham, baggage master, who was checking his way bills, saw the lioness crouching on the top of some baggage. Looking the animal straight in the eye he backed toward the door at the other end of the car, and as he threw open the door and rushed out the lioness jumped, but he escaped.

When the train arrived at Pittsburg an iron cage was wheeled against the side of the car, the door opened and the lioness driven into the cage. In the eighteen hours she was in possession of the car, she tore open nearly every piece of baggage.

Olive Oil for the Hair.

When the hair shows a tendency to fall out the very best thing to stop its coming out and promote growth is the abundant use of genuine olive oil. Saturate the hair thoroughly, and keep it saturated for a week, until the dry scalp has absorbed all it will, then wash with pure soap and water. If this operation is repeated every two or three months, the effect is said to be marvelous.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Up-to-Date Jokes and Witticisms From the Comic Papers.

THE TIRE QUESTION.

Weary Watkins—I see some of the papers is agitatin' the wide-tire question again, for better roads.

Hungry Higgins—I don't know much about wide tires, but I know I got a life-long one.

AN IMPOSSIBLE FEELING.

Miss Wabash—Oh, dear! I feel awfully blue this morning.

Miss Emerson (of Boston)—How absurd! it is a physical impossibility to become cognizant of colors through the sense of touch.

A NEW GAME TO HIM.

"Jacob, what are you doing running around the streets, when you should be in school?"

"Well, ma, you told me to learn some games which I could play without tearing my clothes, so I'm playing a new one called 'truant.'"

CHICKEN HAD AN ALIBI.

"Won't you try the chicken soup, judge?" asked Mrs. Small of her boarder, not noticing that he had gone beyond the soup stage in his dinner.

"I have tried it, madam," replied the judge; "the chicken has proved an alibi."

THE TEACHER TAUGHT.

Father—Do you think my son possesses any ability as an artist?

Instructor—Well, yes. In one branch of drawing he can give me pointers.

Father (proudly)—Indeed! In what branch?

Instructor—Drawing corks.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

"No, I don't believe there is an old maid in the world who has lost all hope of marriage."

"We've got one on our street. She says she'll never marry."

"Do you believe her?"

"I believed her as soon as I saw her."

MUCH ELABORATION.

Victim (angrily)—Don't call me a gent. I don't like it.

Book Agent—Well, if you wish it, I will elaborate the gent into gentleman.

Victim—If you don't get out of here I will do some elaborating myself. I will elaborate a cad into a cadaver.

ABSOLUTE ACCURACY.

Mistress—Your name is Maginnis, you say. But what is your first name?

Maid—Mem?

Mistress—What is your first name? Mary, Bridget—

Maid—It's me second name ye'd be after. That is Mary. I was a Maginnis before I was a Mary, don't ye mind?

THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.

"Mr. Penn," asked the managing editor, "do you think you could do editorial work?"

"Ah—I don't know," answered the poet and essayist,

"Do you think, for example, that you are sufficiently misinformed to write an able article on the currency question?"

COULDN'T GUESS WHAT IT WAS.

Mrs. Maundsley—Do your daughter and her husband live happily together?

Mrs. Oldham—Alas! I'm afraid not. My daughter says they do, but every time I go to visit them there seems to be something present to mar the serenity of their lives.

LOWER THE HATS.

"I think," said the young man, "that if you would give me a chance I could elevate the stage."

"Oh," replied the manager, "there's no need for that expense. The stage is high enough, and everything would be all right if we could only get the ladies to remove their hats."

BRIGHT, BUT DISTANT.

"But are you able to support a wife?" asked the girl's father, after the young man had filed his application for the position of son-in-law.

"My finances are not a burden to me at present," was the reply, "but I have brilliant prospects before me, and"——

"Oh, I don't doubt that," interrupted the old man, "but do you think you will ever be able to catch up with them?"

IN TENNESSEE.

"I've nothing to give you, my poor man, except a piece of pie."

"That'll do, ma'am. I kin eat a pie. Thanky."

"Have you any occupation?"

"Yes'm. I'm a snow-shoveller."

"You didn't expect to get any opportunity to shovel snow in this part of the country, did you?"

"Nome. That's w'y I come daou here. They was too blamed much of it up in Michigan."

SENSIBLE FELLOW.

She threw the fellow overboard,
  And never saw him more.—
She thought he would swim back to her,
  But instead he swam ashore.

THE POET EPIGRAM.

"Let who will do the country's fighting! I ask only to stay at home and write the country's war songs!

DIFFERENT.

Soulful—So you and your sweetheart are one at last.

Doleful—Well, er, we may be called a married couple.

FIDELITY TO THE PATTERN.

His Mother (profoundly shocked)—Johnny! Johnny! You will break my heart! That is the most dreadful language I ever heard a little boy use!

Johnny—We're playin' street cars, mamma. I'm the motorman, an' Ben's drivin' a coal wagon an' won't get out o' my way.

A GENTLE INSINUATION.

The Maid—Miss Ethel is not in, sir, but I'll tell her you called.

Algy—Aw—thanks. Tell her right away, please, so you won't forget it.

PROOF.

She—A woman is braver than a man.

He—What! Why, a woman is afraid of a mouse.

She—Yes, and a man is afraid of that same woman.

HOW SHE TOOK IT.

"You have looked upon my face for the last time," he resolutely declared as he put on his hat.

"What are you going to do," she cried; "raise whiskers?"

UNFORTUNATE.

"I'm afraid I have lost a patient," said the young physician who realizes the value of making an impression.

"Didn't you know what remedy to prescribe?"

"Perfectly. That part of it was simple enough. But I couldn't think f the Latin for 'mustard plaster.'"

HIS RULE.

"I suppose you have your own ideas as to the proper line of warfare," said the Spanish official.

"Yes," replied the general. "Seven words to the line is the average upon which I base my calculations."

FORTUNE'S FLUKES.

Tales About Lucky Strikes That Give a Poor Man New Hope.

If there is anything that makes a poor, toiling man happy it is to read about flukes that have made fortunes. For instance, there was a captain of a vessel plying between English and Australian points who made a lucky strike when convicts were taken to New South Wales.

A "time-expired" man came to the mariner and begged to be taken home. The former convict had no money, but he would gladly give his plot of land for transportation.

The captain accepted the terms, and great is the joy of his descendants, for that plot is now occupied by a wharf, and it is valued at $1,125,000.

A Limerick tobacconist believed himself to be ruined by a fire that destroyed his ship. The next day he found tins of snuff that had been in the fire. Curiosity prompted him to open the canisters. He found that the action of the flames had materially improved the aroma and pungency of the snuff. The discovery made him very rich.

The discovery of the Mount Sheba Mine was purely a fluke, and its output of gold is the greatest of any mine in the world except in the Klondike district.

A bank clerk in London heard that there was a rich deposit of gold at a certain place at the Cape of Good Hope. He set about forming a provisional syndicate among his fellow clerks and they raised about $1,500 among themselves. A mining engineer was sent out. He made a thorough investigation, but found no gold. He had decided to give up the search, and was ready to leave for home when he ran across a miner.

"Well, stranger," he said, "I guess you are on the hunt for the shiny. 'Taint here, boss."

"Have you a claim here?" asked the engineer.

"Yes; and I want to make tracks up the country. That's my claim over by that camel's hump. You can have it for $100, and here's a sample of the quartz. That claim ain't worth its weight in gold, but its worth every dollar I ask for it."

The engineer examined the specimen and decided that there was gold in it. He acted quickly.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, mate," he said; "I'll give you $80 on the risk of losing it."

The bargain was struck and the claim carefully explored. An abundance of gold was found in the most unlikely veins. Today the shares, the face value of which is $100, are worth $500,000 each.

Wickedest Villain on Earth.

The death of Tai Won Kun, father of the King of Korea, which was made known to the minister of that country yesterday, will simplify its politics. He was probably the wickedest villain in earth, and for fifty years had been at the bottom or the top of all the mischief that has occurred in the Hermit Kingdom. He was Regent during the minority of the King, who inherited the throne from a childless uncle, and ruled with the most brutal despotism for a quarter of a century. It was while he was at the head of affairs that we had our little war with Korea, which resulted in opening the country to foreigners. He was the foe of all forms of progress, and particularly hostile to missionaries and modern improvements. He murdered thousands of people who stood in his way or refused to bend to his will, and it took three years for the Government to get rid of him after the King became of age. Twice he was the prime mover in plots to assassinate his own son, and three times attempted the assassination of the Queen. The last attempt was successful in 1895.

The old scoundrel lived in a palace a few miles outside the city, surrounded by a double guard, one of his own, in whom he had confidence, to protect him against the vengeance of those he had injured, and another provided by the Government to prevent him from leaving the place. He seems to have died a natural death, and it is almost a miracle, for no other man or earth was so viciously hated.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. april 14.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that D. R. Foreman, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

A clean Democratic ticket for Centre county means victory.

Swallow's platform, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," is short, but a mighty big swath can be cut with it.

The Spaniards will find far less enjoyment in a Yankee fight than in their Sunday bull fights.

Lycoming county Republican primaries on Saturday went strongly for Wanamaker and against Quay.

The race is hot between Wanamaker and Quay, with the argument altogether in favor of the former and the votes larger for the latter.

It seems to be admitted by knowing Republicans that Wanamaker is the coming angel that will roll away the Stone that has Quay's seal on it.

It looks as if the Democracy on this side the county will have little or nothing on the next ticket. But a big majority will be looked for all the same from these townships.

Wanamaker is busy on the stump in the state throwing the hottest kind of shot into the Quay corruption camp and has McCormick and several other torpedo boats with him.

Wanamaker tells it everywhere that near one million of the school funds was on deposit in the recently closed banks, on which Quay's lieutenants pocketed the interest while the school warrants remained unpaid for a year.

Even some of the furniture of the State Capitol before it was destroyed by fire, is found up in Clearfield county. Is it not remarkable how the furniture of that building became scattered all over the State and how the flames in that building originated as well?

There is one remarkable fact about the Spaniards, even of the better class, 90 per cent. of them are utterly ignorant of the greatness and power of the United States. They have an idea we are a weak and puny nation, with no soldiers that know how to fight and without generals capable of leading an army.

Dr. Swallow has accepted the independent nomination for governor on the platform, "Thou Shalt Not Steal." The doctor surprised politicians last fall by the big vote he received for State treasurer. Unless the Democratic and Republican parties measure up to the demands of the people as to a gubernatorial candidate there is likely to be further great surprises in store by the size of the Swallow vote next fall.

The Economic Zoology department at Harrisburg, is one of the useless, newly created offices, that should be dumped into the slop bucket. It is the bird book shop, and every dollar drawn by any one connected with it is a steal. The State College zoologist is a state affair and that answers all purposes. The attorney general says he tried to find out what the office force had to do, and he found it was only to draw salary. The zoologist gets $2500, clerk $1500, and other expenses along with the bird book, take about $100,000 of our taxes annually. Shame!

When the Republican party in Pennsylvania, through any mischance in machine calculation, nominates and elects a good man to a seat in the Legislature it never sends him back after he has once discovered himself and made himself obnoxious. Conscience as an element governing the action of a representative finds no toleration. The "roosters" go back to Harrisburg year after year. The reformers are carefully weeded out.

Among the revenue propositions brought to the attention of Treasury officials in their recent search for fresh objects of possible taxation was the levying of an internal tax of two cents per gallon on all petroleum produced and consumed in this country. As about 1,600,000,000 gallons of petroleum are required annually for home consumption, a revenue of $32,000,000 a year might be derived from this source without muck leakage or additional expense to the Government. A tax on light, however, would be an extreme war measure.

Eighty years ago President Monroe said of Spain's misgovernment of her American possessions:

"Spain's territory ought not to be made instrumental through her inability to defend it, to purposes so injurious to the United States. To a country over which she fails to maintain her authority, and which she permits to be converted to the annoyance of her neighbors, her jurisdiction for the time necessarily ceases to exist."

From that day to this Spain's inability to defend and govern her American possessions has become more and more "instrumental" "to purposes injurious to the United States."

From the early fifties until now there has been an almost constant revoltion in Cuba.

Under the terms of the Anti-Trust law just enacted by the Legislature of Ohio any association organized to prevent competition, establish or control prices or restrict production is defined as a Trust and forbidden by law. Any principal or agent of such an association is subject to fine or imprisonment, or both; contracts in violation of the law are void, and corporations offending its provisions are to forfeit their charters. The statute covers practically the same legal ground traversed by the framers of the Anti-Trust laws of Illinois and other States of the Middle West. The public usefulness of a law of this sort depends, of course, upon the manner and methods of its interpretation and enforcement; and this, again, is largely contingent upon the condition and tendency of public sentiment in the community. The Ohio law, like all similar statutes elsewhere, will operate to discourage Trusts in exact proportion to the degree of actual opposition among the people to these modern devices of monopoly.

As even at the best only a handful of Spain's fleet, supposing it were ready to sail now, could get to Cuban waters in two week's time, the interesting question arises what would it do were hostilities to break out in the meanwhile? With the formidable fleets of the United States having nothing more to do than to meet the Vizcaya and Oquendo and a few old gunboats, Havana and Porto Rico would either be ours or in a state of blockade long before any of the Cadiz squadron could get across the Atlantic. And then, in need of coal and other equipments, what would they do? The problem is not one that can bring joy to the heart of the Spanish Minister of Marine. His fleet would, indeed, be between the devil and the deep sea. This dilemma probably is the reason for the desperate bluffing now going on at Cadiz, which is akin to a vigorous whistling to keep up one's courage while passing a graveyard.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	90
Rye	35
Corn	32
New Oats	23
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	8
Lard	7
Shoulders	5
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	
Sides	5
Onions	40

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 13.

Wheat, contract, April, 1.00½.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 35.

Butter, fancy creamery, 21½; fancy prints, 23c.

Eggs, fresh, 10½.

Live poultry, hens 10½a11c; old roosters, 8c; spring chickens, 18a23c; winter chickens, 14a18; ducks, 12c.

Potatoes, choice, car lots, choice, 70a80c per bu.

Baled hay, timothy, choice, 12a12.50; clover, 5.50a6.50; mixed 8.50a9.00.

Straight rye straw 8a8.50; wheat 5a5.50; oat 5a5.50.

Cloverseed, Penn'a 4 to 4½ per lb. Timothy seed 1.50a1.60 per bushel.

Chicago, April 13.

Wheat, May, 1.06, July 83.

Corn, July, 31c.

Oats, July, 23c.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle unchanged. Sheep, choice, clipped, 4.25a4.30; common 3.15a3.25; choice clipped lambs 4.80a4.90; common to good 4.00a4.95; spring lambs, 6.00a8.00; veal calves 4.00a4.75.

Important to Pensioners.

Pensioners will shortly receive blanks from the department at Washington calling for information regarding their marriage relations. The data is to be filed at Washington and will be used when widows' and orphans' pensions are applied for after the soldiers' death. The system was originally inaugurated several years ago, but complete returns were either not received at the department or were not properly filed. The object was simply to get the soldiers own statement regarding his social relations.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons interested that the following inventories of goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851, have been confirmed *ni si* by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of the next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Franklin Hubler, late of Miles township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Sallie A. Hubler.
2. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of J. Calvin Brackbill, late of Bellefonte Boro, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Margaret A. Brackbill.
3. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of John Mann, late of Curtin township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Louisa Mann.
4. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Elias S. Crader, late of Gregg township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Susan Crater.
5. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property and a small piece of real estate consisting of about Five acres of mountain land, the property of Adam Nearhood, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Nearhood.
6. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of John Long, late of Penn township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Long.
7. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Michael M. Fishburn, late of Benner township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Fishburn.

Bellefonte, March 30, 1898.

GEO. RUMBERGER, Register.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 268, General Office Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2nd, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE, Secretary.

apr7-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the49th. Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April the 25th day of April, 1898 and to continue 2 weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twentyfirst year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Bitner, late of Liberty township, deceased: Mary Bitner, widow, Blanchard, Pa.; Catharine Scantlin, and William Scantlin, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; J. Albert Bitner, Blanchard, Pa; Alice Harter, annd William I. Harter, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Sarah Bechtol and Thomas J. Bechtol, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Ida M. Neff and John Neff, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Caroline Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Thomas Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Roy Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Francis Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Maude Clark and Henry Clark, her husband, Blanchard Pa; Harry E. Buner, Blanchard, Pa.; Emma Bitner, Blair Bitner, Howard Bitner, H. A. Snyder guardian ad litem for all minors; J. Irvin Bitner, Hagerstown, Maryland; Bessie Long and William Long, her husband, Bethany, Brook county, West Virginia.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1897, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1898.

At 10 o'clock, a. m, at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Ira Gunsallus north forty and one-half degrees west 159 rods to a stone in road, thence by lands of Harry Glossner south 75 degrees west 66 rods to a stone, thence by lands of M. H. Johnston and James Smith south 40¾ degrees west 159 rods to a post, thence by lands of Barney Rupert and Ira Bitner north 75 degrees east 43 rods to a stone in the road, thence in the middle of said road north 41¼ degrees west 2 rods to a stone, thence along lands of J. A. Bitner north 63¾ degrees east 11 8-10 rods to a stone, thence along same south 41¼ degrees east 6 9-10 rods to a stake thence by lands of William Scantling north 57¾ degrees east 9 3-100 rods to the place of beginning containing 61 acres and 79 perches, net measure.

ALSO:

All that certain tenement, messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak stump, thence by lands of Fannie Nestlerode north 50 degrees west 51 perches to a white oak, thence by lands of same and Ira McCloskey north 106 rods to black oak, thence by lands of Frank Quigley north 45 degress west 35 5-10 rods to white walnut, thence by lands of John McGhee west 80 rods to stone, thence by lands of Joseph M. DeHass estate south 164 rods to post, thence along lands of Harmon Robb and Harry Glossner east 128 rods to the place of beginning containing one hundred and nine acres and 117 perches, excepting and reserving from the south-west corner of said tract ten acres and 64 perches sold by Daniel Bitner during his lifetime to Thomas Smith, by Deed dated February 19th, 1858.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, March 31, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Barbara Long, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

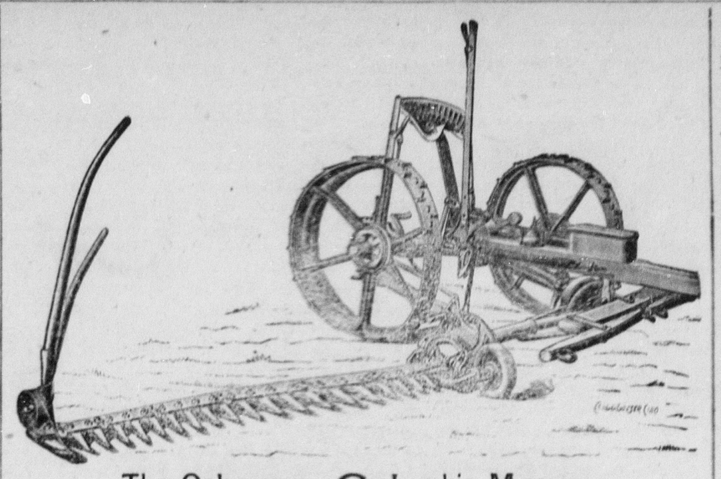
SAMUEL LONG, Administrator.

mar17-6t Penn Cave.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Polly Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAREMIAH SNAVELY, Executor, mar17-6t Centre Hall.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—THE CERTAIN property belonging to M. L. Rishell, Potters Mills, containing 7 acres and buildings, for rent or sale. Inquire of M. L. RISHELL. Farmers Mills, Pa.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

Shoe Store.

—Shoes of Every—

Style, Quality,

And Price,

—At the—

Penns Valley Shoe Store.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mary Reeder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. HERRING, mar24-6t Penn Hall.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

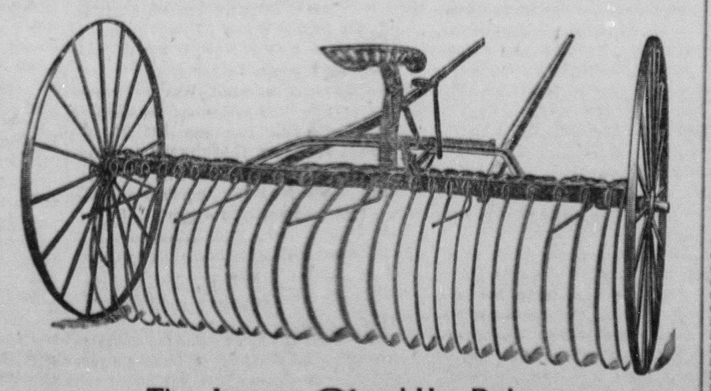
Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods...	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.



The Jones Steel Hay Rake.

The only adjustable and perfect Hay Rake made.

Hand-Dump and Self-Dump—powerful capacity.

No dirt scratching, no side jerks, no breakage.

Built of special High Carbon Steel and Malleable Iron.

Farmers in need of Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Princess and Imperial Plows, plow repairs of all kinds, all kinds of Reaper and Mower Sections, Binder Twine, Harvester Oil, Hay Carrier Rope and Pulleys, Double Harpoon Forks, should call and see my stock. It is complete. Also handle Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc. A large supply of Fertilizer on hand at all times. Have the retail agency for the Centre Hall Cornplanter.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in the Foundry Building. CENTRE HALL

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8 23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9 27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Berwick, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1 55 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5 01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8 12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1 22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5 37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10 05 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1 31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 05 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m., Wilkesbarre 5.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.55 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M. STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 35	6 40 Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15 Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24 Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28 Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 01	6 37 Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 11	6 50 Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 22	6 57 Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 31	7 31 Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
2 37	7 44 Coburn	7 44	3 32
2 43	7 52 Zerby	7 36	3 25
2 47	8 01 Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
2 52	8 07 Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
2 58	8 15 Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 03	8 21 Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 08	8 28 Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 13	8 33 Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 17	8 37 Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 25	8 42 Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
3 33	8 52 Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
3 37	8 58 Axemann	6 33	2 21
4 10	9 00 Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.01 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 29 a. m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p. m.,

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	...BELLEFONTE...	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 40	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 52	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 58	8 01	4 14	...HUBLERSB'G...	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
8 03	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 06	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 09	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 14	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 20	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 26	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 32	8 32	4 43	...Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 36	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 40	8 40	4 50	.MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 20	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 22	10 30		...Atlantic City...	7 00		3 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK.....	†4 30		
			(Via Tamequa.)			
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK.....			7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and Westbound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 38
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

THE CUBAN MESSAGE.

President McKinley Declares in Favor of Armed Intervention,

BUT IS OPPOSED TO RECOGNITION

He Asks, However, That the President Be Given Absolute Power—He Discusses the Horrors of Weyler's Concentration Order and Refers Briefly to the Maine Horror.

Washington, April 12.—President McKinley's message to congress on the Cuban question, which was transmitted yesterday, reviews at length the revolution which has waged on that island for more than three years past, which is "but a successor of similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba during nearly half a century," and declares the latest outbreak "a struggle unequaled in the history of the island," which has "subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people."

The message then proceeds in substance as follows:

"A once prosperous community has been reduced to comparative want and its people have perished by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so sorely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature."

After referring to the futile efforts of his predecessor to bring peace in Cuba he dwells at length on the order of concentration of General Weyler, of which he says:

"By the time the present administration took office a year ago the agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from Spanish official sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per cent of the total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from general dearth, could give no aid.

Illusory "Zones of Cultivation."

"The so called 'zones of cultivation,' established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil, without tools, seed or shelter, for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave."

Referring to the assassination of Premier Canovas and the accession to power in Spain of a more liberal party, the message deals with the pledges of autonomy of the Sagasta cabinet and then discusses the work of the charitable people in this country in relieving the distressed reconcentrados, which has resulted in saving thousands of lives. The president declares further that "the war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or military extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable."

"Realizing this," he declares, "it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted on the 27th ult., as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president."

The reply of the Spanish government to the above was to the effect that they would accept at once a suspension of hostilities if applied for by the insurgents. Then the efforts of General Woodford in the interest of peace are recounted, and then the president, after arguing at length against either the recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence, and citing numerous precedents in support of his position, continues:

"There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

Reasons For Intervention.

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

"Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

"Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

"Fourth—Aid, which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door, by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

"These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation."

The Destruction of the Maine.

"The naval court of inquiry which it is needless to say commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

"In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there.

"Further referring to this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 26th ult., contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst. as follows:

"'As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance.

"To this I made no reply."

He then quote from the messages of Presidents Grant and Cleveland and from his own message of December last opposing recognition of the Cuban insurgents, declaring they have not yet demonstrated their ability to hold a stable government, and proceeds:

Spain Cannot Subdue the Cubans.

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

"In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

"And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

"Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We are now receiving daily a large stock of new Spring Goods, and there is more yet to come, our buyer being now in the Eastern markets purchasing goods for the Spring and Summer. It will be a stock of goods extraordinary, and we would ask that but a visit be made to inspect them.

There will be some very important announcements in this space next week. You will profit by watching.

THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit—no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and handmade. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

D. A. BOOZER,

Centre Hall, - - - - - Penna.

How Do They Make Them

...How do they make them for the price? asked one of our customers—a good judge of clothing—after he had examined our assortment of men's $10.00 Dress Suits. He saw two times Ten Dollars worth in them. So will you once you see them. They are undoubtedly the greatest values we have ever shown and are positively not equaled by any concern in Centre county. It costs nothing to see them, while a visit will be sure to save you money.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

You Need Not Lie!

About the size of the fish that got away if you get your - - -

Fishing Tackle
...FROM...
G. W. Bushman.

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from $1.50 to $3.00.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 14

Ironical Ifs.

If a man does you an ill turn he will never forgive you for it.

If a man re-leases a piece of property he takes a fresh grip on it.

If people did'nt have hobbies the world would soon cease to revolve.

If a man is able to keep his mouth shut he will never have to eat any crow.

If a man once uses porus plasters he is apt to become much attached to them.

If it is necessary to write to any one you don't care 2 cents for use a postal card.

If you want to know the defects of a railway consult the man who travels on a pass.

If Hope assumes the guise of an Easter bonnet it springs eternal in the female breast.

If you would know what the wild waves are saying study the handkerchief flirtation code.

If the sun had nothing to do but shine on the truly good it would'nt have to get up so early.

If two souls find they have but a single thought it is useless to waste any time contemplating matrimony.

If people would'nt bite until they find out whether it is bread or stone there would be fewer dental parlors.

If a man marries a woman because she has more sense than he has, he is never allowed to lose sight of the fact.

If you ask a girl to name the prettiest of her sex present at a social gathering she will invariably look embarrassed.

If a young man is convinced that he will never amount to anything in the world it doesnt matter how soon he begins to part his hair in the middle and smoke cigarettes.

Shot in the Leg.

Tuesday afternoon Harry Hockenberry, son of William Hockenberry, of Nigh Bank, was sitting on a chair examining a 38-calibre revolver, when it accidentally went off, the ball entering his leg just above the knee and coming out about ten inches below the knee, making an ugly and painful wound.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

That Tells the Story

When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.

TWO LARGE ROOMS
FULL OF FURNITURE.....

....Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades—a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.

J. S. Dauberman.

Union
STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.

Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

"UNION FINISH."—the top notch in Laundry Art, High Gloss or Domestic. Collars and Cuffs laundered with Smooth Ivory-like Edges. Give us a trial and be convinced. Lace Curtains a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PAUL MURRAY,
Agent for Centre Hall.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly, 1881 and 1887, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following tracts of unseated land purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sales, and which have remained unredeemed for a space of five years and upwards:

Acres.	Perches	Warrantee.	Township.	Owner.	Taxes.
50		Moore, John	Benner	Unknown	$ 38 12
50		Coon, Andrew	"	Westers	38 12
50		Harris, J D	"	Unknown	38 12
30		Unknown	"	Wm Fishburn	27 62
100		Shugert, J D	"	J D Shugert	76 24
100		Unknown	"	Christian Dale	37 92
46		Unknown	Boggs	Jacob Leathers	61 52
50		Unknown	"	Jonathan Walker	63 92
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver, trustee	141 83
150		Lane, Sarah	"	"	36 27
71	131	Curtin, Roland	Curtin	"	19 84
294	31	Godfrey, Martha	"	"	75 35
122	31	Hepburn, Wm	Gregg	Mary M Frank	14 95
125		Unknown	Haines	D Hensel	24 00
75		Unknown	"	D Hensel	27 24
106		—— Lowery	"	D H Hastings	31 26
150		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
125		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
15		Thompson, Joseph	"	Unknown	6 62
18		Castonas, Thomas	"	Unknown	7 88
48		Beck, Daniel	Half Moon	Edward Brown	59 28
54		Shearer, Isaac	"	Mary Wilson	21 48
10		Irwin, Wilson	Harris	Meck & Nagle	8 12
150		Irwin, John	"	Mary M Frank	41 75
25		Graysburg, Jos	Howard	J W Morris	23 28
107	104	Brown, Samuel	"	Mary M Frank	115 96
415		Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver Trustee	86 42
102		—— Williams	Huston	J C Nason	84 60
80		Smith, Robert	Liberty	J H Straw	16 62
80		Gorrell, Wm	"	C M Bower	40 27
309		Irwin, Robert	"	Samuel Christ	99 70
185		Jackson, Jeremiah	"	Samuel Christ	42 38
200		Krouse, Daniel	"	C M Bower	41 03
150		Lytle, Peter	"	Nicholas Mann	34 19
100		J & D Gunsallus	"	Unknown	137 52
53		—— McCalmont	Marion	Geo Speering	68 76
6		Unknown	"	Henry Lair	14 76
18	120	Lamb, David	"	Elias Zimmerman	32 37
55	18	Shugert, J D	"	W H Blair	8 52
75		Toner, Thomas	Miles	Unknown	21 60
100		Unknown	"	C Long	29 20
44		Unknown	"	Henry Beck	18 12
250		Cooper, Wm	"	Sarah E Greninger	47 81
100		Cook, Wm	Penn	P Gray Meek	32 37
46		Unknown	"	Perry Gentzel & bro	93 12
400		Brady, Wm P	Potter	Mary M Frank	20 13
80		Unknown	Rush	W H Corkenville	149 84
50		Long, A B	"	A B Long	117 72
6		Unknown	"	J J Pie	24 12
6		Unknown	"	Mrs Nelson	12 12
21		Unknown	"	Adam Hoy	14 64
250		White & Parsons	"	W C Heinle	123 12
390	110	Arthur, Ann	"	W C Heinle	203 12
177	84	Phillips, Hardman	"	P Pemberton Ellis	207 07
153	153	Toner, James	"	W C Heinle	41 37
75		Unknown	Spring	Emeline Whitney	83 06
15		Kurtz, Jno L	"	C U Hoffer	6 27
14		Toole, Henry	"	C U Hoffer	27 87
100		Beck, Jacob	Taylor	E J Pruner	453 12
100		Bell, J C	"	J C Bell	240 72
100		Unknown	"	George Cowher	183 12
30		Beckwith, Clement	"	C T Fryberger	74 76
35		Beckwith, Clement	"	S H Pound	68 76
48		Fox, James	"	John T Fowler	65 16
101		McEwen, Thomas	"	J F Clark	69 72
25		Lowden, Chas	"	Pittsbg Safe Dep Co.	16 62
15		Merryman, Thos	"	Thos Merryman	8 52
128		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	34 62
100		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	25 62
119		Thomas Jno W	"	A A Dale	32 37
76		Anshultz, Geo	"	A A Dale	37 35
216	156	McEwen, Polly	"	W H Steigerwalt	114 01
250		Deal, Ann	Union	Unknown	396 00
100		Blake, Jane	"	Ed Brown	280 80
383		Unknown	"	P B Crider & Son	661 12
100		Phipps, Samuel	"	W H Blair	25 62
150		Brown, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	84 71
117		Boyce, Davis	"	Frank McCoy	52 40
159	140	Mann, Harvey	"	P B Crider & Son	64 26
433	163	Wister, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	166 10
22	47	Hahn, Ebenezer	Walker	Cyrus Gordon	6 27
250		Gray, J B	Worth	J H Orvis	99 12

M. F. RIDDLE,
THOS. W. FISHER,
DANIEL HECKMAN,
County Commissioners.

Attest:
N. E. ROBB, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 11th, 1898.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands

For Taxes of 1896 and 1897.

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

Monday, June 13th, 1898,

at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee.	Supposed Owner.	Taxes
		BENNER TOWNSHIP.		
133		Johnson Thomas.	Valentine & Co.	$4 60
350		Johnson James.	"	13 20
121		Johnson Eleanor.	"	4 21
50		Lingle J J.	J D Shugert.	4 13
50		Lingle J J.	W F Reynolds.	4 13
130		Smith John.	Jno G Love.	4 51
100		Unknown.	Wm C Heinle.	1 19
		BOGGS TOWNSHIP.		
433	163	Butler Margaret.	Mary E Sanders.	9 76
400		Carscadden D.	W G Morrison.	4 59
383	163	Frazier Walbro.	Benj Walker.	17 81
431	137	Godfrey Martha.	Thos B Harned.	30 03
433	163	Harvey Jona.	J H Long & J B Furst	25 15
431	40	Hood Moses.	"	25 08
50		Packer & Lucas.	Wm Newman.	2 33
433	163	Russell John.	Geo W Jackson	20 18
458	84	Russell William.	"	21 38
433	163	Russell Thomas.	"	20 18
383	163	Weiss Michael.	"	34 88
		BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.		
½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander.	D S Keller.	4 17
½ of 433	163	Beyer John.	C M Bower.	6 90
½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander.	Robt Cooke.	4 17
½ of 140	22	Cox Paul.	J H Holt.	2 80
½ of 140	22	Cox Paul.	C M Bower.	2 80
433	163	Davidson Wm Jr.	Wm C Heinle.	8 67
½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander.	J Z Long.	6 90
½ of 433	163	Gray Wm.	Wm C Heinle.	2 70
3-6 of 433	163	Hall Chas.	J M Dale.	11 92
½ of 433	163	Hall Chas.	W F Reeder.	2 88
½ of 433	163	Hunter Alex.	C M Bower.	5 74
433	163	Hamilton Thos.	Barclay Bros.	17 34
70		Harris Samuel.	Geo W Bower.	2 80
433	163	Hall Nancy.	W C Heinle.	8 67
½ of 433	161	Hall Henry.	"	1 80
½ of 433	163	Hall Washington.	"	7 20
¼ of 433	163	Jackson Jeremiah	"	2 68
415		Levy Nathaniel.	Smith Glover & Dun-can.	16 61
314		Long J Z.	J Z Long.	12 54
146	75	Miller Wm.	G W Rombach.	5 86
70		Nicholson John.	Geo R Boak.	2 80
64		O'Brian Michael.	W F Reeder.	1 59
433	163	Scott Samuel.	Orvis and Holt.	17 34
40		Stewart Walter.	Godfrey Fisher.	1 00
415		Thomas Joseph.	Smith Glover & Dun-can.	16 61
½ of 141		Vaugn Jno.	Edgar Holt.	1 17
415		Weidner Jacob.	Barclay Bros.	19 93
¾ of 123		Wheeler Henry.	John Hoy	3 68
411		Wharton Thos C.	Fid Ins Trust & S Dept Co.	16 41
410	151	Wallace Joseph.	W C Heinle.	8 21
433	163	Wallace Jas J.	David M Torrey.	5 42
½ of 433	163	Young Samuel.	C M Bower.	6 91
½ of 433	163	Young Benj.	C M Bower.	5 74
		COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.		
250		Johnson Thomas.	R Valentine.	5 40
		CURTIN TOWNSHIP.		
439	138	Atwood N L.	David M Torrey.	5 28
50		Brooks Jesse.	J B Baughman.	4 90
415		Brooks Jesse.	David M Torrey.	4 99
119		Carscadden D.	W C Heinle.	2 94
200	120	Carscadden D.	"	4 90
104		DeHaven Peter.	Samuel Hall.	4 99
114		Evans Cadwalader	"	5 47
415		Elliot Ruth.	"	19 92
415		Eddy Esther.	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.	30 87
100		Godfrey Jno W.	Thomas B Harned.	4 90
60		Hallowel Ed.	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.	5 88
203		Irvin James.	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.	9 94
202	80	Irvin Robert.	Wm C Heinle.	7 01
403		Kelso Rebecca.	A Pardee.	19 34
47		Lane Sarah.	Thos B Harned.	3 29
400		Long J Z.	Walter Zimmerman	4 90
400		Long J Z.	David M Torrey.	4 90
200		Meyers Philip.	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.	19 60
100		Meyer Simon.	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.	9 80
420	48	Meyer Michael.	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.	29 58
420		Meyer Valentine.	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.	29 58
110		Meyer Rodgers.	Smith, Glov'r & Dun-can.	10 88
146	75	Miller Jas.	G W Rombach.	13 62
158	93	Packer Job W.	W C Heinle.	3 69
304	4	Packer Job W.	David M Torrey.	3 69
50		Packer J W & T C W	C Heinle.	1 24
415		Roberts Joseph.	Samuel Hall.	19 92
415		Waln Jacob.	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.	20 35
4-5 of 160		Willis Jonathan.	Jas A Beaver trustee	6 26
415		Wister Casper.	Smith Glover & Dun-can.	29 35
433	163	White James.	A Pardee.	29 78
		FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.		
100		Burchfield Wm.	Shoemaker Piano Co	2 15
10		Hicks Abram.	Daniel Bates.	35
25		Miles Samuel.	Moses Thompson	1 08
90		Shannon Jno.	Jno Shannon	5 25
25		Thompson Moses.	Moses Thompson.	2 15
10		Unknown.	Sample Heirs.	86
Lot		Unknown.	"	1 93
		GREGG TOWNSHIP.		
380		Hubby Bernard.	Mary Frank.	12
29		Unknown.	Wm B Shaffer.	18
52		Unknown.	Andrew Ocker.	1 16
		HAINES TOWNSHIP.		
87		Barron Jno.	A Pardee.	1 64
140		Harrison Wm.	Jno Sheets.	1 40
228	150	Mosby Wm.	C M Bower.	2 14
200		Parker Wm.	A Pardee.	2 00
170	70	Stover and Wolf.	L E Stover.	4 89
400		Snyder Simon.	H F Mohn.	7 59
200		Snyder Catharine.	"	3 75
88		Tidd Wm.	A Pardee.	1 00
		HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.		
33		Bates Daniel.	Mrs Frances Knoch	87
59		Beck Jacob.	W C Heinle.	1 33
21		Curtin Roland & Son.	Jno I Thompson.	2 81
85		Elder Abram.	Daniel Bates.	11 29
120		Lamborn Josiah.	F P Blair.	12 99
70		Pyle Jacob.	Daniel Bates.	9 28
28		Pyle David.	"	2 97
117		Thompson Jno.	Jno I Thompson.	10 23
		HARRIS TOWNSHIP.		
50		Bell John.	Meck & Naugle.	1 03
360		Conley Adam.	"	5 54
133		Fox Geo.	Spangler and Smith	3 08
122		Henry Stophel.	Meck & Naugle.	1 89
185		Henry Stophel.	Beecher & Sober.	3 88
400		Harrison Wm.	Mary M Frank.	5 66
82		Irvin Jno.	Meck & Naugle.	2 05
50		Irvin Jno.	Mary M Frank.	2 05
400		Johnson Thos.	Meck & Naugle.	8 20
402	80	M'Cormick Elan'r	"	6 15
400		Patterson Robt.	W C Heinle.	4 10
88		Reynolds Jno.	Beecher & Sober.	1 85
278		Reynolds Jno.	"	5 85
152		Sankey Thos.	Meck & Naugle.	2 33
438		Steele James.	"	6 77
438		Steele Allen.	"	6 77
438		Steele John.	"	6 77
438		Sample Robt.	"	6 77
331		Wilson David.	"	5 13
147		Wilson Wm.	"	2 26
129		Wilson Peter.	"	2 05
438		Williams Edward.	"	6 77
279		Work David.	"	4 31
314		Work Joseph.	"	4 85
		HOWARD TOWNSHIP.		
317		Bonham Sarah.	David M Torrey.	5 28
217		Bonham Sarah.	"	5 28
40		Jostlin H A.	Mrs E F Rothrock.	1 84
130		Lingle J J.	Wheeler & Kenney.	4 03
		HUSTON TOWNSHIP.		
231		Moore.	W C Heinle.	4 63
		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
406	120	Benham Ebenezr.	Thos B Harned.	16 24
81	92	Carr Geo.	Mrs. Geo. Williams.	3 23
303	120	Dunwoody John.	Thos B Harned.	12 22
8		Daniel David.	Albert Cattle.	30
166		Hayes Robt & Jas.	D and J Bechdel.	19 90
398	80	Irvin Robt.	Thos B Harned.	15 90
125		Jackson Jerem'h.	Isaac L Bloomer.	2 76
409		Leech Matthew.	Sam'l Hall's Est.	8 80
406	102	Stevenson Peter.	Thos B Harned.	16 24
		MARION TOWNSHIP.		
70		Allison Wm.	C T Yearick.	1 87
197		Harris A. D.	Mary M Frank.	4 01
17		Lewis Thomas.	Elias Zimmerman.	1 83
41		Lingle J. J.	J D Shugert.	61
31		McKinney Wm.	J H Long	6 41
80		Young Robert.	Jno P Harris.	72
		MILES TOWNSHIP.		
430		Brady Robt.	A Pardee	1 84
410		Brady Hannah.	"	1 75
255		Brady Jane.	"	1 28
200		Brady John.	"	85
440		Brady Wm. P.	Mrs. Nathan Haugh.	4 08
273		Barton Wm.	"	1 70
149		Boyd Wm.	Wm Bletz	1 70
17		Boyd Wm.	"	28
12		Boyd Wm.	"	21
200		Brady John.	Theo Vail.	3 40
200		Brady Wm. P.	Harry Keller	4 25
403		Caruthers Jas.	Mrs N Haugh.	3 40
200		Deering Christ'r.	N H Gruber.	3 40
429		Gray Robert.	A Pardee	1 84
476		Grant Thomas.	"	2 04
194	42	Gratz S.	N H Gruber.	85
460		Hunter Alex.	A Pardee	1 96
100		Haines Josiah.	Nathan Haugh	86
100		Hepburn Jas.	Frank Haugh.	1 30
250		Jackson Jerem'h.	A Pardee	1 07
330		Kitts Geo.	W C Heinle.	5 10
300		Levy Aaron.	A Pardee	1 28
17		Lattimore Robt.	Harry Keller	28
410		Miles Thomas.	"	5 10
26		Parker Wm.	Solomon S Peck.	28
27		Parker Wm.	Philip Walker.	21
207		Seigfried Jacob.	B v Campbell	1 76
400		Sigfried Daniel.	Harry Keller	5 10
125		Steadman Wm.	A Pardee	65
200		Smith Thos.	"	85
277		Swineford Peter.	N Haugh and wife	3 00
100		Scott Abram.	A Pardee	43
50		Scott Samuel.	"	22
150		Scott Abrahsm.	"	65
90		Scott Samuel.	"	43
130		Taggart Robt.	"	65
29		Unknown.	Wm B Shaffer.	14
		PATTON TOWNSHIP.		
148		Burton Robt.	M Thompson.	29 60
30		Burton Robt.	Mrs Sarah I Christ.	6 00
148		Diehl Adam.	Annie E Thompson.	17 76
150		Diehl John.	Eliz'bth T Hamilt'n.	18 00
10		Diehl Adam.	Sarah Christ.	4 00
60		Diehl Thomas.	Annie E Thompson.	7 20
53		Diehl Nicholas Sr.	Jas I Thompson.	6 00
120		Diehl Nicholas Sr.	Wm Thompson Jr.	14 40
108		Diehl Nicholas.	Jno I Thompson.	1 29
30		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jas I Thompson.	3 60
65		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Wm Thompson Jr.	10 80
159		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jno I Thompson Jr.	3 92
		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Sarah Christ.	30 00
130		Ellis Wm.	M Thompson.	26 00
65		Gover Robt.	"	13 01
85		Kline Jno.	Jas I Thompson.	5 12
160		McKean Robt.	M Thompson.	31 00
40		McKean Robt.	Elizabeth Hamilton.	4 80
51		Newport James.	M Thompson.	5 14
211		O'Brian John.	"	22 21
165		White John.	"	33 01
121	53	West Thomas.	"	24 20
55		Wilson Wm.	"	5 54
		PENN TOWNSHIP.		
100		Cook Wm.	J C McEntire.	1 85
200		McCalley Wm.	J F Torbert.	4 63
300		Montgomery Wm.	"	6 95
276		Montgom'ry Dani.	"	6 40
¼ of 170		Swinford Peter.	Geo Robertson.	1 85
		POTTER TOWNSHIP		
60	100	Felmalee Moses.	Darlington Kulp.	75
		RUSH TOWNSHIP.		
140		Allison Andrew.	Jas A Beaver.	27 72
265		Allison A & Jno Lilly.	Jas A Beaver.	52 48
40	10	Atherton Rich'rd.	J Pemberton Ellis.	13 20
52		Bannon Joseph.	Chaney & Thompson	3 40
433	153	Brickley Daniel.	Passmore & Lighten	42 90
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb.	Daniel Straw.	51 22
250		Copenhaver John.	W C Heinle.	8 26
400		Copenhaver John.	David M Torrey.	6 60
433		Dentler Wm.	G. F. Hoop.	42 90
122		Eberman Philip.	W H McCausland.	12 08
433	163	Ehler Daniel.	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank.	42 87
30		Eberman John.	W H McCausland.	1 98
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank.	42 87
433	153	Fink Jno.	Mary I Ardell.	21 52
50		Groe Elizabeth.	Lavina Schoonover.	3 30
121	152	Groe & McKean.	"	7 98
433	153	Greaves Thos.	G W Ford's Est.	21 41
216	156	Grant Thos.	W H Blair att'y	21 38
433	153	Gray Wm.	E H Jackson.	42 82
434		Grant Thos.	Rensaeller Sims.	28 64
300		Graff Mathias.	W G Morrison.	19 80
433	163	Hopkins John.	Passmore, Bryson & Hartle.	42 87
216	156	Hamilton Thos.	W H Blair att'y	21 52
12		Haines Reuben.	Levi Reese.	80
396		Jordon Benjamin.	W C Heinle.	26 14
100		King Robert.	Robert F Hunter.	6 60
433	153	Lee John.	W C Heinle.	28 58
433	153	Lenhore Christian	Mary I Ardell.	21 52
434		Lucas Chas.	E H Jackson.	42 96
433	153	Lewis David.	"	28 58
433	153	Lowden Richard.	F & M Nat'l Bank.	42 87
120	80	Libby John.	W C Heinle.	7 92
433	153	Malone Richd.	W J Jackson.	19 80
433	153	Meyers Jacob.	Jno H Orvis Est.	25 74
100		McCord J R & H.	J R McCord & R Campbell.	6 60
433	153	Malone Rich'd.	W C Heinle.	17 16
433		Metzgar Jacob.	W H McCausland.	85 74
433	153	McCommon Jno.	David M Torrey.	14 29
270		McKntire Hugh.	Harry Keller.	17 82
433	153	Pinkerton Henry.	F & M Nat'l Bank.	42 87
430	9	Ramsey Jas.	Mrs J B Long & J Q Miles.	13 20
31-36 of 405	47	Rush Jacob.	A Y Cassanova et al	20 18
	38	Robison Wm H.	Lavina Schoonover	2 64
	36	Robison Wm H.	"	2 61
433	153	Spear Robert.	Mary I Ardell.	21 52
433	153	Siddens Eleanor.	E H Jackson.	27 58
433	153	Schafner Casper.	Mary I Ardell.	21 52
214		Stout Jacob.	W H McCausland.	42 38
433	153	Smith Mary.	C M Bower.	8 58
433	153	Spear John.	W C Heinle.	14 32
433	153	Toner James.	M Rosenbaum.	28 64
196		Vandyke Henry.	Eve Sharer.	6 60
193		Witmer Henry.	Edward French.	12 74
31-36 of 122		44 Weidman Jno.	A Y Cassanova et al	69 23
31-36 of 402	116	Weidman Jac.	"	228 46
433	153	Welsh Joseph.	Jno M Dale.	28 58
¾ of 325		Wilson John.	Passmore & Leighten	32 27
108		Wilson John.	Jas Passmore.	10 69
306	100	Wilson Wm.	W H McCausland.	100 98
433	153	Wetzler Jacob.	W C Heinle.	14 32
		SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.		
200		Devling Joseph.	Lehigh V Coal Co.	8 10
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Sam'l W.	Jas A Beaver, tr'stee	42 12
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Jas C.	"	42 12
433	153	Greaves Thos.	Geo W Fords Est.	11 71
¼ of 400		Hoit Edgar.	J H Holt.	6 76
¼ of 400		Hoit Edgar.	J Z Long.	6 76
¼ of 400		Hoit Edgar.	C M Bower.	13 50
192		Jones Richard.	W C Heinle.	8 76
353		Liggett John.	Lehigh Val Coal Co	9 53
400		Long J Z.	"	8 10
200		Long J Z.	"	5 40
400		Martin Alex.	Wm A Cahall.	10 80
40		Mitchell Wm P.	W C Heinle.	2 16
216		Parker Jeremiah.	Samuel Hall Est.	7 29
433	153	Speer Margaret.	W C Heinle.	23 42
200		Tompkins Jas.	Pat Ward Jr.	14 04
162		Tompkins Jos.	Hugh Ward	19 64
347	32	Waln Phoeb.	Jas A Beaver tr'stee	42 12
277	36	Wharton Mary M.	Samuel Hall Est.	9 35
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.		
100		Cowher James.	C T Fryberger.	10 20
81		Downing Joseph.	Samuel Lewis.	12 41
350		Lamb John.	S D Shugert	25 50
433	163	McCommon Thos.	W C Heinle.	22 10
72		Merryman Thos.	Wm Miller.	3 68
100		Moore James.	W C Heinle.	5 10
129	60	Noris Marion.	Mary E Morrison.	6 59
33	31	Ridgway, Budd & Co., No. 12.	Dennis Reese.	2 50
438		Thomas John W.	C B Thomas.	11 06
100		Wilson Wm.	W C Heinle.	5 10
		UNION TOWNSHIP.		
40		Davis Boyer.	Rich'd Downing.	1 86
200		Kuhn P R.	W C Heinle.	9 40
47		Unknown.	Thomas Harrison.	5 42
		WALKER TOWNSHIP.		
94	98	Daugherty Marg't.	W C Heinle.	2 30
190	159	Evans Jesse.	Henry Brown.	4 38
250		Erskine John.	Linsey Mahaffey.	17 94
31	129	Gilbert Wm.	M Thompson.	70
90		Gilbert Wm.	Henry Brown.	2 30
68		Hahn Peter.	"	1 74
151		Hahn Peter.	"	3 68
569		McEwen Mary.	W A Cahall.	3 45
50		McKee Samuel.	B F Shaffer.	29
10	38	McCalmont Thos.	Thos Kain.	46
92		Parker Jeremiah.	B F Shaffer.	58
91		Parker Rich'd.	"	52
50		Piles Benj & Co.	J S McCormick.	58
209		Parker Richard.	W C Heinle.	3 46
74	76	Rohrer Christian.	J H Long.	11 49
3	114	Unknown.	Henry Brown.	14
192		Worden Jeremiah.	B F Shaffer.	1 17
4	22	Wickersh'm Am's	Moses Thompson.	10
88		Wickersh'm Am's	Henry Brown.	2 92
239	51	Wickersh'm Am's	"	5 92
		WORTH TOWNSHIP.		
33		Clymer Henry.	John I Thompson.	4 36
300		Hawthorne Thos.	"	10 60
223		Hawthorne Jas.	John Q Miles.	4 00
236		Kuhn Michael.	L S Hoops.	6 22
180		Kuhn Joseph.	"	4 95
103	83	Kuhn Abram.	"	2 84
217	150	Kuhn Geo.	"	6 79
390	50	Kuhn Mathias.	"	10 73
345		Kuhn John.	Jno I Thompson.	45 68
260		Lawman Geo.	"	34 46
330		Mayland Jasper.	"	11 34
274		Miles Samuel.	"	43 75
86		Ross John.	"	13 68
79		Swanswick John.	"	12 56
6		Singer John.	"	1 28
88		Shippen Wm Jr.	"	11 66
5		Unknown.	S R Pringle.	79
½		Unknown.	S R Pringle & W G Morrison.	22
100		Unknown.	W Laird.	3 48
¼		Unknown.	W G Morrison.	28
¼		Wister Daniel.	Jno I Thompson.	29 04
157		Wister Wm.	"	4 78
30				

ALSO.

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

Description	Owners	Taxes
	BELLEFONTE BORO.	
Lot,	Patrick Dugan.	1 30
Lot,	Michael McGillam.	7 80
YMCA b'lg,	Harriet Pifer.	8 10
	HOWARD BORO.	
2-5 a,	Henry Rothrock Est	16 40
8 acres,	Hannah Gallahger.	16 69
¼ acres,	C C Cooke	3 55
¼ acre,	C C Cooke	12 57
	MILESBURG BORO.	
Lot,	Wm Baird Est.	1 60
Lot,	John G Hall.	9 55
Lot,	H Levy	9 55
H & L,	Joseph Adams	2 10
"	Mrs Bella Jones	3 00
"	Sarah J Shope Est.	10 83
19 acres	Joseph Green Est.	47 52
axefact'ry,	"	17 20
2 lots,	"	2 40
L & mill house	"	6 52
Lot,	Mrs Eliza Magee	3 27
2 lots,	Mary McCollum	4 26
H & L,	Daniel P Shope	13 00
"	Mrs J Liggett Est.	17 40
	MILLHEIM BORO.	
¼ acres,	Nicholas Barnhart.	11 36
"	Elmira Decker.	14 70
"	Julia Royer.	1 88
"	Matilda Stover.	1 88
"	Eliz'b'th Klinefelter	4 68
"	Abraham King.	5 90
"	"	2 70
"	Robert Kreamer.	2 60
¼ acre,	Millheim Hosiery Co	33 90
9½ acres,	Millheim Hosiery Co	
	J H Reifsnyder trus.	14 35
¾ acre,	H W Bollinger	3 13
¼ acre,	Harvey Swartz	2 50
½ acre,	Elizabeth Zellers	63
	PHILIPSBURG BORO.	
Lot,	Brrney Mendleman.	7 10
Lot,	Charles Hoover.	2 42
H & L,	Jos Hall.	3 70
"	Alton Nelson	13 39
"	Mrs Jessie Nichols.	13 00
Lot,	Mrs Jacob Jacobs	1 40
H & L,	J H Munson	43 68
"	Frank Nelson	6 72
Lots,	Austin Atherton	1 20
	SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.	
11 acres,	D W Holt	47 20
H & L,	Wm Bryson	8 40
Lot,	Mrs Levi Benhoof.	3 77
Lot,	George Sense.	4 16
Lot,	Mrs Jared Waple.	1 54
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple.	2 05
Lot,	Mrs Geo Foutz	1 84
2 lots,	J L Hughes	3 10
H & L,	Lizzie Hall	4 20
"	Silas Reese	7 75
1 lot,	"	2 84
	UNIONVILLE BORO.	
1-5 acre,	Esther Hoover.	9 60
1-6 acre,	Catherine Wollesiagle	3 20
1-5 acre,	Jemima Bush	4 88
½ acre,	Benjamin Rich.	23 48
	BENNER TOWNSHIP.	
H & L,	Wesley Lambert Est	1 27
L,	Buck & Brockerhoff.	3 50
	BOGGS TOWNSHIP.	
2-5 acres,	Stanley & Julia Watson	23 48
6 acres,	Frank Wallace.	9 05
Lot,	James Teller.	7 76
8 acres,	Wm Stanley.	5 13
Lot,	W Wyland & Henry Musser.	7 50
15 acres,	Catherine Deeters.	4 55
1 acre,	Wm Butler.	94
H & L,	Mrs Barbara Smith.	2 85
"	Jno or Mth Osewalt.	3 87
"	Annie Campbell.	9 37
4 lots and pl'n'g mill,	Mary Campbell.	7 81
23 acres,	Mary E. Baney.	5 63
100 acres,	Jos Green's Est.	22 15
"	"	15 25
Lot,	Catherine Mulhollan	1 89
H & L,	Jane B Wood's Est.	1 42
2 acres,	Somer's Est.	34
Lot,	David Swyer's Est.	2 85
25 acres,	John Nyman.	6 45
	BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.	
100 acres,	Alex Solt.	2 85
	FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.	
13 acres,	Walter E Meek.	16 84
100 acres,	Moses Thomps'n h'rs	3 25
H & L,	Mrs Emma Smith.	1 46
"	Mrs John Shadman.	1 74
	GREGG TOWNSHIP.	
Lot,	Sarah Foster Est.	07
31 acres,	Wm Grove Est.	19
Lot,	John Minnich Est.	85
50 acres,	John Kibe.	82
9 acres,	Christian Houtz Est	1 61
11 acres,	M Brown Est.	34
	HAINES TOWNSHIP.	
580 acres,	Philip Billmyer Est.	4 21
50 acres,	Sam'l Albright Est.	1 29
60 acres,	William E Smith.	1 53
89 acres,	Huyett & Co.	2 49
	HARRIS TOWNSHIP.	
25 acres,	William Thomas.	1 89
	HOWARD TOWNSHIP.	
24 acres,	J F Montgomery & Bros.	36 34
3 acres,	J W Gephart trus.	189 80
8 acres,	J H Anderson.	4 26
140 acres,	T J Moore.	16 24
3 acres,	Mrs Nancy Maize.	1 02
2 acres,	Sarah L Smith.	68
1 acre,	Mary Chapman	88
¼ acre,	Geo Wantz.	2 24
4¾ acres,	Robert Watkins.	2 73
5 acres,	Harvey Watkins.	2 86
3 acres,	Jonathan Walker.	1 95
68 acres,	S M Watkins.	7 42
20 acres,	Sarah Daughenb'gh.	8 43
1 acre,	Curtin & Co or Miss L Sanders	3 38
2 acres,	J H Bathurst.	5 24
½ acre,	Jane Packer.	75
	HUSTON TOWNSHIP.	
100 acres.	Aaron Eliot.	18 90
100 acres.	Jno Kline's heirs.	4 95
25 acres.	Geo Gates	1 80
140 acres.	"	9 00
228 acres.	Samuel Steel	40 05
239 acres.	Jos F Williams Est	29 40
25 acres.	Rachael Kinney	2 55
433 acres.	Austin Swisher	39 92
108 acres.	Robert Merrit.	10 00
30 acres.	Alexander Dillen.	4 80
1 acre.	Elizabeth Fry.	1 20
100 acres.	Samuel Gingery.	4 80
48 acres.	Fremont Hartsock	5 72
30 acres.	W A Hartsock.	2 88
H & L.	Harriet McGinley	3 20
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.	
¼ acre.	Cline Quigley's Est	2 58
8 acres.	"	1 65
¼ acre.	Roland Wantz.	42
1¼ acres.	Balser Weber.	2 10
1 acre.	Mrs Jas McCloskey	5 25
¼ acre.	R Lucas Est.	35
	MARION TOWNSHIP.	
4 acres.	Hannah Hoy.	1 33
29 acres.	R B Loder.	6 35
28 acres.	Jonathan Tressler	9 38
	MILES TOWNSHIP.	
4 acres.	John Hartzel Est.	63
4 acres.	Daniel Conser Est.	65
⅝ acre.	Daniel Simon	1 79
50 acres.	J K Reish.	95
	PENN TOWNSHIP.	
196 acres.	Isaac & Mary Buffington.	21 82
67 acres.	George E Royer.	4 40
	POTTER TOWNSHIP.	
39 acres.	Thomas & Catherine Toot.	98
1 acre.	Mary Adams.	2 38
43 acres.	Culp and Son.	1 91
90 acres.	Abram Holderman	5 39
	RUSH TOWNSHIP.	
Club House	Mountain Brach Rod and Gun Club.	2 20
420 acres.	J Pimberton Ellis.	378 00
Lot.	Byer and Guyer.	56
Lot.	W F Davis.	8 80
Lot.	Adam Hoy.	56
Lot.	Mrs Annie Johns'n	1 10
Lot.	James Kenna.	56
Lot.	Joseph Naylor.	56
	SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.	
H & L.	Henry Williams.	3 15
	SPRING TOWNSHIP.	
½ acre.	Henry Haught.	5 32
10 acres.	Curtin and Co.	81 25

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Daniel Wion, of near Bellefonte, was in town Saturday.

——Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Rearick are visiting their parents at Middleburg, Pa.

——Miss Bertha Armstrong, of Oak Hall, spent Saturday with friends in town.

——Ex-Sheriff Wm. Ishler, of Bellefonte, was a prominent visitor in town yesterday.

——Prof. James Gregg, principal of the Milesburg public schools, was in town Saturday.

——John Van Pelt is taking a course of instruction in Prof. Wolf's school at Spring Mills.

——J. D. Minnick, a student at State College, was in town a few days ago calling on his friends.

——H. A. McKee, of Bellefonte, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotory, was in town Monday.

——Miss Anna L. Biddle, of Cowan, Union county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. I. Wise, since Saturday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Smith spent Sunday with Mrs. Crawford's parents at Lamar.

——Miss Myrtle Hassinger, of Milroy, is a guest of her friend, Miss Trixie Shawver the past week, at the Old Fort hotel.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbin left Friday morning on a visit of several weeks with friends at Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell, and little daughter, Mary Love, of Linden Hall, spent Saturday with her aged mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street.

——John Stump, son of Alvin Stump, west of town, went to Crum Lynne, Pa., on Monday, where he has secured a position in a large hotel.

——David Burrell, our late citizen, now of Spring Mills, is occasionally seen in our town as his friends are always glad to note since his removal.

——Miss Romie Van Pelt left Tuesday to resume her studies at Wilson College, Chambersburg, after spending the Easter vacation with her mother.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr returned to her home in Tyrone last week after a visit of about four weeks with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, near Potters Mills.

——Wm. G. Runkle, Esq., of Bellefonte, Democratic candidate for District Attorney, has been in these parts since Monday hustling after the Democratic voters.

——J. W. Mittlerling gave our sanctum a call, and put his label into '98. He is a successful potato farmer, and has some 200 bushels for seed and gets $1 per bushel for them.

——Edwin Ruhl on Monday removed his personal effects to Spring Mills, where he will reside with his family. Ed. has accepted a position as traveling salesman for a prominent firm.

——William Bower, one of the REPORTER'S prompt and pleasant friends from Potters Mills, made his annual visit to the office last week while in town transacting business.

——Our jolly old friend, John H. Miller, former tanner and butcher in this place, but of late years living in Williamsport, was here last week to shake hands with old acquaintances.

——Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill, late of Philadelphia, now residents of our town, are fixed in their pleasant home at the far end of town. Philadelphia loses an esteemed family which is Centre Hall's gain.

——John D. Meyer arrived home Saturday, having finished his term as principal of the Alexandria, Pa., high school. He goes back next week to open a term of select school at that place, and anticipates a large attendance.

——George Krumbine, who is taking a course in a Baltimore Medical College, finished his third year in the institution and is now home with his brother John. George has one year yet of instruction before he can hang out his shingle with M. D. attached to it.

Clearfield Co. Getting Religion.

The revival in religion which has been in progress in the Methodist church in Clearfield since November 1 closed two weeks ago, after 340 persons had made profession of religion. A protracted meeting is now in progress in the Lutheran church, at which there have been over 100 conversions, making a total of about 450 conversions in that place during the winter.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 7	46	25	part cloudy.
" 8	57	30	clear.
" 9	57	29	clear.
" 10	54	39	part cloudy.
" 11	56	31	part cloudy.
" 12	66	41	clear.
" 13	66	37	clear.

On night of 9th, .07 inch rain.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

CONGRESS TO ACT.

Lawmakers Will Decide the Question of War or Peace.

CONGRESSMEN'S OBJECTIONS

To Giving the President Absolute Power to Act.

LEE'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

Our Consul General to Havana Greeted With Wildest Enthusiasm on His Trip From Tampa to the National Capital—Admiral Beranger, Spain's Minister of Marine, Declares That the Harbor of Havana and Other Cuban Harbors Were Mined by His Order.

Washington, April 12.—The future of the relations of the United States with Spain and to Cuba now rests with congress, the representative body of the American people. What course the elected men composing it will pursue cannot just now be foretold. The foreign affairs committees of both houses now have the subject in their control, and after due deliberation will report to their respective branches what they consider should be the attitude of the United States on the grave question presented. Early action by the committees is expected, but exactly when it may be looked for is not now determined. The full responsibility of the subject was placed upon congress when President McKinley yesterday transmitted to it a carefully prepared and anxiously awaited message relating to our negotiations with Spain with regard to the warfare in Cuba, and drawing therefrom his personal conclusions and recommendations.

No message in recent years, not even that of President Cleveland on Venezuela nor President Harrison on Chile, caused such widespread and intense interest. No message was ever listened to with more close attention by both galleries and members at both ends of the Capitol. That it did not create profound enthusiasm may have been due to the fact that its main features had been accurately forecasted or to a disappointment among those who wanted Cuban independence and immediate reprisal upon Spain for the destruction of the Maine. For a long time a large majority in both houses have favored recognition of the independence of Cuba; for more than two years, as voiced in resolutions passed by congress, the recognition of belligerency has been sought. Both of these propositions were antagonized in the message, and consequently in this regard the message did not accord with the majority sentiment.

The message left congress very much at sea because of the disparagement in views between it and the executive, an obstacle hard to surmount unless, as now seems probable, congress sees its course to lie in accord with the president's recommendation. It is generally believed that the president would have been authorized to intervene with the army and navy had it not been for the concluding paragraphs of the document, which announced the latest phase of diplomatic negotiations.

The senate committee on foreign relations immediately went into session, but reached no definite conclusion. From the fact that the Republican members held a consultation after the meeting adjourned, and what was said regarding it, the inference was drawn that some strong measure was necessary in order to carry any action by the committee through the senate. A declaration of war was talked of, and a declaration that the people of Cuba should be free, coupled with authorization to the president to bring this about by armed intervention, was suggested. It is well known that any proposition advanced will be met in the senate with an amendment declaring the independence of the present Cuban government.

The temper of the house could not be accurately determined, but there, as in the senate, the proposition for Cuban independence has to be met. Any report from the committee on foreign affairs that does not carry with it this feature will be antagonized by an amendment, and the prospects are an amedment, and the prospects are that nearly all the Democrats and many Republicans would favor it. Efforts have been directed toward action which would secure the solid support of the Republican organization and Republican majority of the house.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo de Bernabe, remained at the legation during the day, sending and receiving many dispatches and conferring with his advisers. He cabled the entire president's message to Madrid, except only the historical references to General Grant's message, Texas, etc. The minister said he must decline to make the slightest public allusion to the president's message, as any remark from him would be inconsistent with his position.

The war and navy departments continued their active preparations today. While eventualities are being prepared for, the sentiment in army and navy circles is that war is not so imminent as it seemed to be a few days ago. It can be stated on authority that no consideration has yet been given to the withdrawal of the United States fleet at Key West, as the administration holds that the situation has undergone no change which makes this withdrawal necessary or advisable.

There'll be a Hot Time.

This year, 1898, will be a warm political year in Pennsylvania. There will be elected thirty Congressmen, twenty-five State Senators, 204 Representatives, a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Quay, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a Secretary of Internal affairs.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

An Interesting Collection of Rare Coins.—Other Interesting News.

Last week I mentioned that Mr. Hering, of Lock Haven, had kindly handed me a copy of the Ulster County, N. Y. *Gazette*, published nearly a century ago, from which I made several very interesting extracts. This week I had the pleasure of inspecting his cabinet of coins. In it are United States silver dollars and half dollars, from 1795 up to, with two or three exceptions, the present date. The cabinet also contained quite an array of copper coins, among them is a cent issued by the state of Connecticut early in Colonial times, said to be very rare. But unquestionably the rarest coins are two Roman pieces about the size of our nickle, one copper and the other silver. On the obverse of the copper coin is the head of a man with the inscription of D. M. V. Constantine, the rest of the lettering being so indistinct that it is impossible to decipher them even with the aid of a glass; on the reverse is the faint figure of a man resting on a staff and holding in one hand what appears to be a chalice. The greater part of the inscription also the date are entirely obliterated. This coin is said to have been issued during the reign of Constantine, who flourished in the year A. D. 300. Mr. Hering has been offered a very considerable sum for this coin, but has refused to part with it. The silver piece is also Roman, on the obverse is a fierce looking crowned head, with the imperfect inscription of I. M. P. Postimus. On the reverse is a fair representation of a crab, inscribed with Sactitas, A. V. C. This coin like the previous one spoken of, is defaced by time and abrasure that the date and much of the inscription is entirely destroyed. This coin is claimed to have been issued by one of, what is known in history as the thirty tyrants of Rome. Mr. Hering is thoroughly informed in numismatics and states that these coins are genuine beyond a question. In addition to this valuable cabinet, Mr. Hering has a fine collection of postage and revenue stamps of all nations. Some of the foreign stamps are decidedly quaint looking, and in the designs very little if any, artistic skill was displayed. Mr. Hering talks very seriously of locating in our village.

The 12th inst. was "Cabbage day," the sign was in the right quarter and up, and just before sundown, the cabbage seeds were quietly scattered in boxes made for that purpose, and after pronouncing backwards the magical word of Maziijuhxiouslyolaphat to insure a good crop, the planters solemnly walked indoors barefooted.

T. C. Kenley one of our active young men who has been quite ill and confined to the house for several days, is convalescing. He says that "Richard's himself again."

C. A. Meyer of our village will close out his stock of goods by June 7th. A notice is on the store building "To be let."

AARONSBURG.

A Lady Bitten by a Viscious Dog.—The Peach Industry.

Mrs. Adam Bright, of Kansas, visited for a few weeks at George Brights. She will start home about the first of May.

T. G. Hosterman bought William Haffly's tract of woodland north of town and will put a saw mill on it and clear the timber off.

John Bolinger has gone to Tadpole to do the farming for his brother Geo., who is laid up with rheumatism, and cannot work.

Frank Rupp started for Philadelphia on Monday morning. He will undergo an examination, and if he passes will enter the navy.

Frank Holloway after disposing of his horses, all but one, has again gone back home to Wisconsin. He took with him Arthur Burd.

Sam Green moved into the poor-house, which formerly was the old school house, some fifty years ago, when Jimmie Aikens was the teacher.

About ten thousand peach trees will be planted by parties in Aaronsburg and vicinity. Jacob Winkleblech ordered 200 trees, afterwards he sold his home and now has no place to plant them and can't get rid of them.

Miss Anna Limbert, of Aaronsburg, who went to Beech Creek lately to live with Mr. Smiths, was bitten quite seriously by Smith's dog. She had occasion to go out and across the porch on which the dog was lying; the dog looked up, and seeing a stranger at once attacked her, biting her in the face so seriously that a physician had to be called to dress the wound.

REBERSBURG.

A Brief Summary of the Events as Seen by Our Scribe.

Stewart Weber and wife, of Woodward, were home over Sunday.

There will be quite a number of wheels in town this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheats, of Booneville, are at A. L. Nearhoods this week to help fix up the hotel.

There was a game of ball here last Saturday between Loganton and Rebersburg; it was quite interesting. The score was 13-8 in favor of Rebersburg. There were quite a number here from Millheim, who stuck to our team. One of the Loganton men was hit in the eye by the ball; he had a bad eye before he left our burg. We say, call again; Rebersburg is all right, nothing slow about us.

LINDEN HALL.

The Events of Interest from Up the Valley as Seen by Our Scribe.

Michael Leib, of Bellefonte, was the guest of James Worrel one day last week.

Belle Fleisher, of Tusseyville, is at present staying at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Wagner.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wagner, of Tusseyville, were the guests of their son James on Friday last.

George Kline, of Oak Hall, was visiting friends in our community on Sunday afternoon and evening.

On Tuesday of last week L. W. Kimport took six fat cattle to Kipple, Pa., to his son Samuel, who has a butcher shop at that place.

Albert Johnson, of Boalsburg, is having a new house erected at the wharf, which is almost completed and occupied by Mr. Johnson.

Miss Fredrica Hess, who is attending the Ladies' Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., spent her Easter vacation with her grandparents at this place.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig, accompanied by her two sons, Andrew and John, spent a week with her son Emery at Altoona, who is clerking in the store house of the R. R. Co. at that place.

One day last week while Mrs. Searson was in the act of going to a neighbors house she slipped and fell on an icy board, striking her arm on the edge of the board, and breaking it at the wrist, which proved very painful.

It seems the thought of war struck some of our young men on Saturday, and they decided to go to Cuba and get a taste of it. Some only got as far as Centre Hill, when they became exhausted and stayed there for the night. Two of them being of a more enthusiastic nature trudged on as far as Rebersburg, when they concluded they had gone far enough, and had it not been for some kindly disposed young ladies who offered them shelter they would no doubt have died of exhaustion. They remained there until the next morning when to their surprise they found it was Sunday, and they then concluded to stay until the following day. Boys you should not get discouraged so easily or Cuba will never be free.

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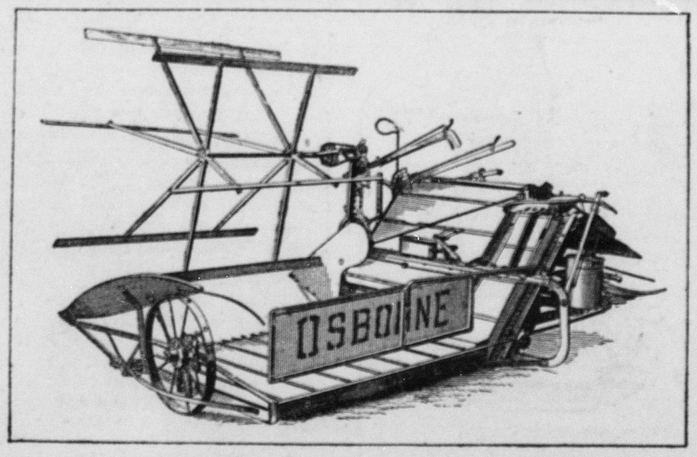

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NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

TEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMI. NINE TOPICS.

Ladies' House Gown---Ladies' Princess Gown Sashes and and Neckwear---Coral May Become Fashionable---Etc., Etc.

LADIES' HOUSE GOWN.

Figured challie is used to develop this graceful house gown and the trimming is of heliotrope colored velvet ribbon, two stripes of which are used at the head of the ruffles and one at the bottom of each.

The waist of the gown has a fitted lining which is formed of backs, seamed in the center, to which are attached

the side backs by curved seams under-armed pieces and fronts which have doubled darts. The full front and back are gathered and fastened to the yoke portion, the joinings being concealed by a berthalike frill and give a watteau effect. The skirt portion widens below the waist giving the skirt the additional fulness needed and is trimmed at the bottom with a frill like the one above.

The sleeves are ordinary two seamed snug fitting, save at the top where a little fulness is let in at the shoulders. The wrist has two bands of the velvet, as has also the simple turn-over collar.

SASHES AND NECKGEAR.

Sashes are to be worn not only by children over their white pique cloaks and white dresses, but by women over their white and airy gowns. These sashes are not only seen in solid colors, but in black and white, plaids and the always pretty Roman stripes. The fashionable milliner shows these with great variety of chiffon capes, and choker collars, fancy fronts, and neck pieces that are made of the dainty fabrics in liberty silk, lace net and chiffon.

CORAL MAY BECOME FASHIONABLE.

Queen Margherita of Italy intends to be seen a good deal this season wearing coral jewelry, in order to encourage an industry which of late years has somewhat fallen upon evil days. It would not be surprising if the fashion were to spread to London, as coral is becoming to almost any complexion, and can, of course, be had in any shade from a rose-pink so delicate as to be almost imperceptible, up to a vivid red. If a revival of the dainty old filigree setting should also set in, the outcome should mean many pretty things of a kind that would be quite a novelty to the girls of today.

READY-MADE TRIMMINGS.

It is really impossible to think of any garnishment for summer muslins, dancing, calling or dinner dresses, that the counters cannot supply all ready made. No woman ever thinks these days of making with her own hands a decorative front, the ruffles for the net, silk or muslin skirts, the bright collar for her tailor dress or a bit of jabot to smarten up a rather solemn suit. The economy of the home-made is slight when, so cheaply and so beautifully put together, she can purchase yards of muslin or chiffon flouncing all decorated with rows or narrow gathered ribbon or lines of fine chiffon puffing, called bouillonne. Delicate lisle and liberty silk ruffling come with a lace edging or completely tucked, or charmingly bordered with fringes of violets, cowslips, etc. Silk and linen appliques in white and colors and lisle quillings are noticeable among the garnishments for spring dresses, just as clusters of laburnam and brilliant silk pomegranate blooms are set forth amid the millinery novelties.

NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

A new trade has sprung up among wage earning women, and one so essentially feminine in its nature that it seems so strange no woman ever thought of it before. It is that of "professional mender." The professional mender is a boon beyond comparison to the helpless bachelor, and an enemy to the sighing maid. What bachelor with comfortable apartments and beautifully cared for wardrobe is going to give up his freedom for the thraldom of marriage bonds?

By this industry many a woman is earning a comfortable living in a perfectly womanly way. The woman, who originated the scheme said to me:

"I was at my wits end. I had never been brought up to work and did not even know how to set to work to find anything to do. I had gone to see a very wealthy woman one day, who has been exceedingly kind to me, and assisted me in many ways. Talking over my inability to find steady employment which would not need experience, she proposed that while waiting for something to turn up I should try and get some mending or plain sewing to do.

"I did get some work of this kind, but it was spasmodic, and not very remunerative. One day she sent for me. 'I have an idea foryou,' she said. 'Would you be willing to mend for bachelors; in fact, to take the entire supervision of their wardrobes?"

" 'Certainly I should,' I replied, 'if you thought I was capable of it.'

" 'You can try at any rate, and if you are the the woman I think you are I am certain you will succeed.'

"So I tried and have succeeded beyond my wildest anticipations. How did she happen to hit upon the scheme? Why, in this way:—She was talking me over with her husband, telling him my struggle to eke out a bare existence by mending and plain sewing and he had suggested that I should try to get some bachelors to give me their mending to do. He spoke to two or three bachelor friends at his club, and the result was that I had three bachelor customers in three different apartments, and through them I was given employment by friends of theirs in the same houses, so that now I have more than I can possibly attend to, and have started a cousin in the same business."

"I have certain hours and certain days for each customer. I do not begin my work until after eleven o'clock in the morning. The majority of bachelors do not leave their rooms until between nine and ten o'clock, and then they have to be put in order by the servants of the house.

"I keep the clothes brushed and laid carefully away. I went to a tailoring establishment and learned exactly how to fold a pair of trousers, how to hang or fold a coat, and am just as adept at the work now as a valet would be. Of course, where there is a valet kept I confine myself strictly to mending, but when there is no valet I do everything necessary to be done.

"I receive $3 a week for taking entire charge and $1.50 for mending. I have at the present time eight customers, and I make $21 per week. I leave my bill, with the extras that I have paid out during the week, on the customer's desk or dresser, and I always find the money waiting for me on Monday morning when I go to attend to the laundry, or the valet hands it to me. I have had not the slightest trouble so far, and I really do not anticipate any.

"I do everything for a man, as far as keeping his wardrobe in order is concerned. If I see that his collars and cuffs are beginning to show signs of wear I make a little memorandum to that effect and pin it to my bill, reminding him to replenish the articles which I have been authorized to throw away. If his underwear or pajamas show signs of giving out I do the same thing."—New York Herald.

LADIES' PRINCESS GOWN.

No gown shows to better advantage a well rounded figure than a fitted princess gown. The one we illustrate is made of one of the latest designs of China silk in periwinkle blue and white, and trimmed with bands of lace insertion over ribbon of the same color. The gown is slightly trained in accordance with the latest demand of style in regard to reception dresses and admits of as elaborate decoration as the fancy dictates. The fronts are fitted by double bust and under arm

seams, the second seam on each side extends to the bottom of the skirt. The backs fit smoothly to a point slightly below the waist line. They are seamed in the center and joined to the fronts by side backs which extend to the bottom of the skirt. The fulness of the skirt portion is laid in deep underlying plaits and falls in graceful folds to the floor in a slight train. The lining is closed in the center front. The outside hooks over to the left side under the insertion and ribbon. The sleeves are close fitting two seamed with a little fullness at the top according with the latest fashion. At the wrist is a band of insertion and ribbon and a graceful flounce of lace. The neck has a high standing collar with which is worn a broad ribbon tied in the back which matches the ribbon at the waist.

A PLUCKY PHILADELPHIA GIRL.

A plucky Philadelphia girl at eighteen years of age supported herself as a public school teacher. In the course of twelve years she has made six journeys to Europe, and learned to speak six modern languages, during which time she has supported herself entirely by her earnings as a teacher and has paid every penny of her traveling expenses. Her first journey was made to England and Scotland, and during the next two school years she saved money for her second trip to France, Belguim and Holland, and learned French during her leisure hours. Returning to her school work she began to study German, and at the end of two years was ready for a journey up the Rhine and to Vienna, and back via Dresden and Berlin to Bremen. At the end of the next two years she had learned Italian, and started for Rome. She visited the important Italian cities and spent two weeks in Switzerland. Two years later she was in Spain, and was able to speak the language of that country. During the past year she has made her sixth journey to Europe, visiting Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia. She has a fair knowledge of Swedish and says that she can make herself understood in Russian.

FASHION NOTES.

Plaid and plain shot silks are combined in the new silk petticoats.

Appliques of black lace on white lisse are one of the features of the new millinery.

Bunches of white violets freshen up many a winter hat, giving it a very spring-like look.

Three narrow ruffles of black satin, with satin baby ribbon on the edge, freshen up a black satin skirt wonderfully.

Black and white checked wool gowns trimmed with black velvet ribbon are to be among the stylish costumes of the season.

The new toques are larger than those of last season, but the difference is most noticible in the width from side to side.

The redingote style of dress is to be very much worn for spring walking costumes, and a full front in the waist, caught down with a belt is one of the features.

The overskirt in the form of a tunic is here again. It falls to the edge of the skirt in front, and rounds up a little at the back, apron fashion, falling on either side of the fulness in the underskirt.

Beige-colored gowns, trimmed with bias bands of the same stitched on and made with a guimpe of finely tucked white batiste, will be very much worn for morning dress when the warm days come.

Jewelled buttons are seen on handsome gowns of silk and velvet. Turquoise, rubies, emeralds and topazes are the jewels most in use. The buttons are of medium size and are really works of art.

The latest veil is a scarf two yards long. It is edged with lace finished on the ends with a flounce, ties at one end at the back, and the ends are carried around in front and tied in a bow under the chin.

A novelty in hairpins is a narrow band of gold two or three inches long, studded with real or imitation jewels, with a gold hairpin attached. When the pin is in place the band shuts down and confines the stray locks.

The approved petticoat to wear with the new sheath skirts fits very tightly over the hips, is plain down the front, with a narrow ruffle at the bottom, and is finished with deep full ruffles at the back, drawn together with ribbon run in at the head to give the plain effect in front.

Yak lace is revived again, and the new laces generally are beautiful beyond description. In the heavy varieties, white chenille figures very plentifully, outlining the pattern with fine effect. This sort of lace is used for sleeves and guimpes, yokes, and entire waists.

It is the ambition of the woman, who would be fashionable this season to be slender, so all her garments are fashioned to further her efforts in this direction in case nature has been too generous in her proportions. Sleeves are small, and the tight-fitting bodice is coming in again as a proper accompaniment for the sheathlike skirt.

A Noble Earl's Sense of Humor.

Earl Durham, who visited us during the present month, writes the Chicago correspondent of the New York Times, remaining incognito under the family name of Lambton, was a guest of the Bohemian Club, where old Uncle George Bromley, well known in New York club circles, told some choice Western tales for his benefit. Everybody laughed except the noble Earl, who sat silent and seemingly bored. His lassitude moved someone to comment good naturedly upon the English lack of appreciation of American humor.

"Nonsense," said the Briton; "an Englishman understands humor as well as any man in the world."

"I think so, too," affirmed Uncle George, seriously. "Never mind these boys, Lambton," he continued. "I'll tell you a funny story all for yourself. Several years ago a friend of mine was camping in Arizona. One night he was awakened by a peculiar numbness of his leg. He turned down the blanket and found that an immense rattlesnake had coiled itself around the limb. He seized his revolver, and was about to blow the rattler's head off, when the snake looked at him with such a pitiful expression that, not having the heart to murder such a confiding reptile, he dropped the revolver, gently unwound the snake, and kept him as a pet. When he returned to San Francisco he brought the snake with him, and gave it the run of the house, where it was a charming playfellow for the children and company for his wife when business kept him out late. One night the family was awakened by a terrific noise below stairs. Rushing down, they found that a burglar had broken into the dining room. There he had been seized by the snake, which held him firmly in his coils, and had its tail out of the window, rattling for the police."

There was a moment's dead silence. Then the Englishman laughed. "That is one on you, Mr. Bromley," he said. "You don't rattle for police here; you whistle for them!"

A Collection of Human Heads.

A French professor is said to be the owner of a collection of 920 heads, representing the various known races of people on the globe.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

WANTED, A MAP.

Another map, an please you, sir!
For why, we cannot understand,
In all your great geography
There is no map of Fairyland.

Another map, and please you, sir!
And, afterward, describe in full
How Fairyland is famed for pearls,
And fleeces made from golden wool,

And prancing, gold-shod, milk-white steeds,
With bridles set with jewel-eyes;
Tell how the Fairy rivers run,
And where the Fairy mountains rise;

And of the Fairy-folk, their ways
And customs, if it please you, sir;
Then of the journey there, how long
For any speedy traveller.

Another map, an please you, sir!
And would you kindly not delay:
Sister and I would dearly like
To learn our lesson there to-day!

—[Mary E. Wilkins.

SAW A CHARMING SNAKE.

W. R. Mason of Bakersfield, Kern County, Cal., tells the following story of snake-charming to the Scientific American: "I was riding in California and had off-saddled to eat some lunch, when I saw a gopher snake stretched along the limb of a tree in which was a flock of excited small birds. About eighteen inches distant from the snake's head was a bird whose companions were making the noise. The bird was perfectly motionless, and, to all appearances, looked straight at the snake, which was gradually creeping toward it. When about eight inches away the snake struck and caught the bird by the breast. The captured bird and its companions struggled with the snake, but it lowered itself to the ground, carrying the bird in its mouth."

WHERE THE OLD MONEY GOES.

In the United States bureau of engraving and printing at Washington hundreds of thousands of dollars in torn and soiled bills are destroyed each day. The money comes from banks in all parts of the country, is counted by an expert, is then cut in two, lengthwise, and each half is recounted by different persons. The money is then reduced to a pulp by disintegrating chemicals, the bills being thrown into a large revolving cylinder partially filled with the chemicals. This process is called maceration, and the pulp so obtained is pressed into sheets resembling white cardboard and is then sold for about $40 per ton. In this manner the government pays the expense of maceration. The doors to the maceration rooms are carefully guarded and can be entered only by three officials who have keys.

HORSES CAN COUNT.

Proofs of the horse's power of counting are curious. Dr Timofieff mentions a peasant's horse, which, when working, invariably stopped to rest after the twentieth furrow. It did not matter how long the field happened to be, nor how tired the animal might feel, it never stopped until the twentieth furrow had been made, and so exact was the count that the farmer could tell the number of furrows by noting how many times the horse had halted.

In another village there was a horse which reckoned distances by posts, and knew what hour it was by the striking of the clock. Dr. Timofieff was driving from one town to another, and at the twenty-second verst (two-thirds of a mile) one of the horses stopped suddenly. The driver got down from his seat and gave the animal a measure of oats, at the same time explaining to the passenger that the horse was accustomed to being fed every twenty-fifth verst. This time it had made a mistake, but it could not be blamed, as it did not judge of the distance traversed by its own fatigue or hunger, but by counting the verst posts along the road. It had mistaken for some of these posts three others which greatly resembled them, but which merely served to mark the boundary of the state forest.

The same horse was always fed in the stable at noon, and Dr. Timofieff himself observed that whenever a neighboring church clock began to strike the animal raised its head and listened attentively. When the strokes were less than twelve it put down its head sadly, but it displayed every sign of joyful expectation when it heard twelve strokes and knew that dinner time had arrived.

TWO HEROIC DOGS.

One afternoon a fire occured in a tenement house. In half an hour the firemen had the flames quenched. As the men burst into one of the smoky rooms after putting out the fire they found a poodle dog that had been deserted by his mistress in the wild rush for life. His once white coat was blackened with soot and his little eyes watery with the smoky vapor. But he seemed to be attending strictly to business. He was carrying something in his mouth from the hotter rooms to the front. One of the men caught him and took from his mouth a live kitten. A basket containing seven small kittens had been left in the kitchen, nearer the burning stairway than the other rooms, and the poodle with more than usual dog sense had carried every kitten to the front rooms. The owner of the dog screamed with delight when the brute returned.

As an illustration of the extraordinary fidelity of dogs to men this story is told. Mufly, a poodle, started on a journey with his master, a French merchant. Before beginning their journey Mufly noticed that his master received a large sum of money in gold. That he counted it carefully and placed it in a bag, attached to the latter part of his saddle, for it was too heavy to put in his pocket. On the way, the weather being sultry and the distance long, the master stopped in a shady place to rest. He placed the bag of gold near him in the bushes. After satisfying himself with a sandwich he fell asleep. In an hour or so he awoke and resumed his journey, forgetting all about his gold. Not so with the dog. He tried his best to seize and carry the bag, but it was too heavy. Dropping it he ran to his master and tried every way to make him understand his loss. He pulled his coat, he ran ahead snapping at the horse's nose, trying to stop him. His behavior was such that his master became convinced that he was mad. So thinking he drew his pistol and shot him. In a little while he remembered his gold, and then the whole meaning of the dog's madness flashed upon him. Hastening back he found a trail of blood from the place where he shot the dog to the place where he rested. And there he found the faithful animal guarding with dying breath his master's gold.

PUSS AND THE PELICAN.

Behind a big, old-fashioned house, in a large city, there lived a large pelican. The bird was allowed the liberty of the yard, around which he would walk sedately. He could not fly far, and he had lived there so long that he seemed content to stay.

One day, when the pelican was taking his morning exercise, a little kitten from a neighbor's yard came strolling along the fence. When she first saw the big bird her eyes opened in wonder, her tail grew big, and her hair stood out. But presently, as the pelican did not hurt her, she became used to him, and jumped down into the yard to investigate.

Now, whether the pelican happened to be in a lively mood, and wanted a game of play with somebody, or whether he remembered the way his father used to catch fish by throwing them up in the air and catching them again, while he was a little nestling and lived in a tree beside a river, I don't know. But the pelican picked up the little kitten, and, giving it a toss in the air, opened its huge mouth as if to catch it as it came down.

Puss seemed to think it was rather good fun. With a quick motion, she turned over, and came to the ground on her feet. Then she scampered around Mr. Pelican's legs, nearly upsetting him. He turned, made another grab at the little cat, and gave her another toss. Down came kitty again, landing safely on the grass, not at all frightened at this new rough companion. She seemed to enter into the sport of the thing, and stood still to be tossed as if she rather liked it.

The pelican got tired first. His master came out of the house with a good dinner of fish for him. He picked up a fish, gave it a toss, and caught and swallowed it. Puss, who was looking on with open eyes, came in for a share of the pelican's dinner, and they have been the best of friends ever since.

Seven Wonders of the World.

The Century is publishing a series of articles on "The Seven Wonders of the World," written by Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, with illustrations by Castaigne. Professor Wheeler says:

We have no indication of the existence of a cycle of seven wonders until about the end of the second century B. C. Then appears, in an epigram of Antipater of Sidon, an enumeration of seven great works, which prove to be the very ones later appearing as the seven wonders. They are: (1) the Walls of Babylon; (2) the Statue of Zeus at Olympia; (3) the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis at Babylon; (4) the Colussus of Rhodes; (5) the Pyramids of Memphis; (6) the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus; (7) the Temple of Diana (Artemis) at Ephesus. Within the next century, Varro, by his leisurely allusion to the septem opera, betrays that the saying had already asssumed current proverbial form. Diodorus, in the second half of the same century (first B. C.), speaks, too, of "the so-called seven works;" and Strabo, a little later, uses the very phrase, "the seven wonders." From this time on, at least, the septem miracula have an assured place in all common lore of Rome. The little Greek treatise, "On the Seven Wonders," which has come down to us in incomplete form, and under the name of Philo of Byzantium, an engineer of the second century B. C., is really, as its style and artificial purisms amply show, the work of some rhetorician of the fifth or sixth century after Christ, and in no wise chargeable against the otherwise blameless record of the excellent man of facts and machines. The list it gives is the same as that found in Antipater's epigram.

A Queer Habit of Seward's.

Great men have queer habits. At the session of the Society for Political Study the members were discussing the life and services of William H. Seward. When his life was attempted by an assassin he escaped through the habit he had of starting, when startled in his sleep, and rolling rapidly out of bed to the floor. This was too much for the assassin, who fled without finishing his task. The great secretary's wife once remarked, it is reported, that Mr. Seward invariably rolled under the bed whenever aroused by even the smallest noise or a very bad dream.—New York Mail and Express.

Value in a Dead Elephant.

Diamond, the second largest elephant in the world, died recently at Peru, Ind. He was a circus elephant and was valued at $10,000. When he was in winter quarters he was most unmanageable, and when he went on the rampage it required from 20 to 40 men to subdue him. One day recently Diamond intimated to his keeper that there was going to be trouble, and the keeper undertook to tame him. Diamond was chained fast, and the keepers began to beat him with flat sticks. In his struggles to release himself he became entangled in the chains and fell. His massive limbs were hurriedly released, but Diamond did not get up. He had made his last fight against the authority of the show boss. Some heart affection had brought him to his end, no doubt on account of the fright and the beating the keepers gave him When the fact was really established that Diamond was dead a telegram was sent to Mr. B. E. Wallace, in Chicago, notifying him of his big loss. Mr. Wallace told a friend in Chicago of the death of Diamond, and the gentleman bought the carcass of the dead elephant for $200, after a dicker of five minutes. The Chicago man made a pretty good investment, for he sold the skin, skeleton and tusks of the dead elephant within two hours to a leather manufacturer in New York for $750. The deal was closed by wire and the skull and tusks, the latter three and one-half feet long, and the hide were shipped to New York. The hide filled a china hogshead.

Diamond was eleven feet four inches high; the hide was 22 feet eight inches wide. It is estimated that the hide will make 350 bags and pocket books, which will be worth from $12 to $20 each.

The "Drug Store Smell."

"The smell of a drug store," said a recently returned traveler to a Washington Star reporter, "is a very distinctive thing, and the peculiarity of it is the same in all parts of the world. My first impression in this matter was noticing that three or four drug stores in Baltimore, where I spent my youthful days, all had the same smell. From this city I moved to New York, and from there to New Orleans. Though all other smells varied in the different cities, that of the drug store was always the same. Circumstances then sent me to many European cities, and, though the arrangement of drug stores or apothecaries, as they are called abroad, are somewhat different from what they are in this country, they all smell alike. The smell is a result of the combination of smells and not like the smell of any one particular thing. No particular drug ever seems to have the advantage over any other, and no druggist that I have ever talked to on the subject has ever given me the same idea as to his opinion of the leading smell, but they are always identical. The little apothecaries in the sands of Egypt smell like the fashionable pharmacies of new York, London, Paris or St. Petersburg. Some years ago the minstrel performers used to tell a gag as to the smell of drug stores. It generally wound up that sponges were the cause of the smell. Now, the fact is, sponges have their own and a very distinctive smell, and they are generally exposed in drug stores, but I have found that the smell of the drug store is the same whether sponges are there or not."

How You Bicycle in Holland.

There are no restrictions of any sort that I know of in Holland. You may ride anywhere you want, on the tow-path, the dikes, or the brick streets. You can see more of the country from a cycle than in any other way, as the roads are invariably higher than the canals or the railways, and you can ride from one end to the other of the most interesting part in the day. In riding on tow-paths, however, it is well to look out for tow and other ropes, if you do not want to be suddenly swept into a canal. From Rotterdam a most interesting tour can be made to The Hague, Haarlem, the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee, back down the great dike to Amsterdam, thence to Dordrecht, and up the Rhine, if you like. The children of that country, it might be remarked, are fiends incarnate, and have a European reputation for deviltry. As almost everybody speaks more or less English, there is little trouble in getting about. Holland and Austro-Hungary are the most expensive countries next to England to travel in, unless you are acquainted with the ways and the language.—Joseph Pennell, in Harper's Magazine.

A Windowless Building.

A New York architect, a brother of the head of the Department of Buildings during Mayor Strong's term, has designed the plan of a windowless building, in which slight recerses resembling windows shall be built in the solid walls for ornamentation and to relieve the monotony of what would be otherwise a blank wall. The ventilation of the building is provided for by means of pipes in the walls, the fresh air being drawn by suction from the top of the building and the foul air being forced out through the others. The building is to be lighted by electricity. The advantages of such a building are claimed to be the economy of space where the land is costly, immunity from fire, there being no window openings to let in flames from the outside, and the securement through its system of ventilation fortified by germ destroyers in the pipes, of good air to breathe.

The royal crown of Persia, which dates back to remote ages, is in the form of a pot of flowers, surmounted by an uncut ruby the size of a hen's egg.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Detroit has a landlord's association.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Every man is his own ancester, and every man is his own heir. He devises his own future and he inherits his own past.—H. F. Hedge.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The softer the road the harder it is to travel.

The harder times are the easier it is to collect a crowd.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Detroit carpenters get $2 for eight hours.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

America has 10,000 union barbers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

New York has a Hebrew Trades Council.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Detroit union clerks acted a play.

Blood
Is Life
Pure Blood
Is Health

Without blood circulating through your veins you could not live. Without pure blood you cannot be well. The healthy action of every organ depends upon the purity and richness of the blood by which it is nourished and sustained. If you have salt rheum, scrofula sores, pimples, boils or any kind of humor, your blood is not pure. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla it will make your blood pure and promptly relieve all these troubles. In the spring the blood is loaded with impurities. Hence, all those unsightly eruptions, that languor and depression, and the danger of serious illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood and protect and fortify the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Bitter Word.

A bitter word dropped from our lips against a brother is like a pistol fired amongst mountains. The shart report is caught up and intensified and echoed by rocks and caves till it is like thunder. So an unkind word, in passing from mouth to mouth, receives progressive exaggerations, and snow-ball like increases as it rolls. Scandal-mongers are the persons who tear the bandages from social wounds and prevent their healing. A whisper-word of slander is like that fox with a firebrand tied to its tail, that Sampson sent among the standing corn of the Philistines. It brings destruction into wide areas of peace and love. Evil-speaking is like a freezing wind, seals up the sparkling waters and tender juices of flowers and binds up the hearts of men in uncharitableness and bitterness of spirit, as the earth is bound in the grip of winter.—Catholic Review.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth's Sunday Sermon in the New York Herald is Entitled "Things Not Worth While."—Dr. Talmage Preaches on Unfair Conduct.

TEXT: "Thou hast sinned against thy soul."—Habakkuk, ii., 10.

The object of religion is to make life sweet and satisfactory. When a man has done the best he could under the circumstances he has done all that God requires of him. Heaven is not for those who believe things, but for those who do things. Christ was a working man in its largest and most divine sense, while we are all working men in a small sense. He worked for others, and was therefore divine; we work for ourselves, and are therefore pitifully human. His religion teaches us to become a part of the life of those who need our help; our tendency is to take from others for our own ease and comfort, and to give as little as possible. He emphasizes the value of the soul, gives it a dignity and a grandeur, the gait and bearing of a king. our philosophy of life minimizes spiritual pleasures and magnifies what is sensuous.

I never tire of the New Testament, because it is such a desperately sensible book and because it flatly contradicts the ideas which worldly society puts into my head. It is always new, therefore, and almost always startling. If the soul is what He tells me it is, then I must have a large plan. If I am really little lower than the angels, then I must cease to be childish, and the small cares of life must not be allowed to tease and fret me. In that case I should look life in the face and say to my soul that it must busy itself about great things and keep in mind that petty things are not worthy of attention.

For example, it is not worth while to be impatient because what happens is not to our liking. We are apt to make a hot reply when an ill-natured remark is made. Somebody else's bad mood excites a bad mood in us. We catch the disease instantly, and then there are two persons in a bad mood instead of one. Passion is heated to the exploding point, we give rein to our tongue, and a pitched battle of words takes place. We loosen the bonds of a friendship, we wound the heart of affection, for what we say is a consuming fire. If we had a perfect control of ourselves we should not be powder to any one's torch. A little patience, very difficult to attain, I admit, would keep us from striking when we are struck. It is noble to keep still, and the rebuke of silence is like a keen sword. It is not worth our while, not worth the soul's while, to step down to a lower level because some one addresses us from that level. We should maintain our dignity though others lose theirs.

Then, again, it is not becoming in a princely soul to allow the habit of faultfinding to get posession of it. It renders one uncomfortable, it unfits one for the enjoyments which cross our path, it dulls the edge of happiness, it is like eating a lemon instead of an orange. The man who finds fault with others seldom has time to find fault with himself, which is his chief duty. Instead of being charitable he is censorious. Not even the Lord can please him, and if he ever gets to heaven he will insist that things shall be arranged to suit his personal taste. Fault finding is simply self-conceit in a subtle disguise. Such a man hints that the universe is wrong, but that he can put it right. It is not worth while to peer at the defects of others and to ignore their virtues. It is better to look for good things, because you are sure to find them if you look long enough, than to look for bad things and then waste your time in grumbling because they are bad. If God were dethroned such a man would try to take His place; but since God reigns it would be well for the fault finder to retire to the background and try to be thankful for mercies received, rather than criticise the Almighty for not giving him what he thinks he ought to have.

Once more, it is not worth your while to look on the dark side of life, for that destroys your power of resistance and endurance. There is sometimes a hard side to God's providence, but never a dark side. He does undoubtedly ask us to do some strange things, and to go through some strange experiences; but if He goes with us we are not only in good company but are sure to derive some benefit from it all. Strong characters are wrought by tears, and afflictions are stepping stones to heaven if we view them from the right standpoint and put them to their proper use. Life is not all gladness, but sadness is the hot fire in which the Toledo blade is forged. We may not always know why we suffer, for no explanation has ever been given, but somehow or other the suffering souls are always the noblest, provided they suffer under the shadow of God's sympathy. To be unconscious of His presence makes life very heavy and laden, but to be conscious of it is like catching a glimpse of the distant home when the weary traveler is ready to drop by the wayside.

Yes, a soul, an immortal soul, with heaven and heavenly things all about, is a magnificent mystery. It must live up to its destiny, and put under its feet the fears and doubts which are so intrusive and so persistent. Think of yourself as God's child, to whom no real harm can possibly come, and the clouds will part and your depression will be lightened. There are still stars overhead, and a blue sky. It will be all right by and by. In the meantime be patient, and, above all, keep your faith bright and pure.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

An Impressive Discourse Entitled, "Measured by Your Own Yard Stick."

TEXT: "With what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again."—Matt. vii., 2.

In the greatest sermon ever preached—a sermon about fifteen minutes long, according to the ordinary rate of speech—a sermon on the Mount of Olives, the preacher, sitting while He spoke, according to the ancient mode of oratory, the people were given to understand that the same yard stick that they employed upon others would be employed upon themselves. Measure others by a harsh rule and you will be measured by a harsh rule. Measure others by a charitable rule and you will be measured by a charitable rule. Give no mercy to others, and no mercy will be given to you. "With that measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

There is a great deal of unfairness in criticism in human conduct. It was to smite that unfairness that Christ uttered the words of the text, and my sermon will be a re-echo of the divine sentiment. In estimating the misbehavior of others, we must take into consideration the pressure of circumstances. It is never right to do wrong, but there are degrees of culpability. When men misbehave or commit some atrocious wickedness we are dispose indiscriminately to tumble them all over the bank of condemnation. Suffer they ought and suffer they must, but in a difference of degree.

In Great Britain and in the United States, in every generation, there are tens of thousands of persons who are fully developed criminals and incarcerated. I say in every generation. Then I suppose there are tens of thousands of persons who, not positively becoming criminals, nevertheless have a criminal tendency. Any one of all those thousands, by the grace of God may become Christian, and resist the ancestral influence, and open a new chapter of behavior; but the vast majority of them will not, and it becomes all men, professional, unprofessional, ministers of religion, judges of courts, philanthropists and Christian workers, to recognize the fact that there are these Atlantic and Pacific surges of hereditary evil rolling on through the centuries.

Again, I have to remark, that in our estimation the misdoing of people who have fallen from high respectability and usefulness we must take into consideration the conjunction of circumstances. In nine cases out of ten a man who goes astray does not intend any positive wrong. He has trust funds. He risks a part of these funds in investment. He says: "Now, if I should lose that investment I have of my own property five times as much, and if this investment should go wrong, I could easily make it up; I could five times make it up." With that wrong reasoning he goes on and makes the investment, and it does not turn out quite as well as he expected, and he makes another investment, and, strange to say, at the same time all his other affairs get entangled, and all his other resources fail, and his hands are tied. Now he wants to extricate himself. He goes a little further on in the wrong investment. He takes a plunge further ahead, for he wants to save his wife and children; he wants to save his home; he wants to save his membership in the church. He takes one more plunge and all is lost.

In the study of society I have come to this conclusion, that the most of the people want to be good, but they do not exactly know how to make it out. They make enough good resolutions to lift them into angelhood. The vast majority of the people who fall are the victims of circumstances. They are captured by ambuscade. If their temptations should come out in a regiment and fight them in a fair field they would go out in the strength and triumph of David and Goliath. But they do not see the giants and they do not see the regiments. Temptation comes and says: "Take these bitters, take this nervine, take this aid to digestion, take this nightcap." The vast majority of men and women who are destroyed by opium and by rum first take them as medicines. In making up your dish of criticism in regard to them, take from the caster and the cruet of sweet oil and not the cruet of cayenne pepper.

Do you know how that physician, that lawyer, that journalist, became the victim of dissipation? Why, the physician was kept up night by night on professional duty. Life and death hovered in the balance. His nervous system was exhausted. There came a time of epidemics and whole families were prostrated and his nervous strength was gone. He was all worn out in the service of the public. Now he must brace himself up. Now he stimulates. The life of his mother, the life of this child, the life of this father, the life of this whole family, must be saved, and he stimulates, and he does it again and again. You may criticise his judgment, but remember the process. It was not a selfish purpose by which he went down. It was magnificent generosity through which he fell.

My friends, this text will come to fulfilment in some cases in this world. The huntsman in Farmsteen was shot by some unknown person. Twenty years later after the son of the huntsman was in the same forest, and he accidentally shot a man, and the man in dying said: "God is just; I shot your father just here twenty years ago." A bishop said to Louis XI. of France: "Make an iron cage for all those who do not think as we do—an iron cage in which the captive can neither lie down nor stand straight up." It was fashioned—the awful instrument of punishment. After a while the bishop offended Louis XI., and for fourteen years he was in that cage, and could neither lie down nor stand up. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Oh, my friends, let us be resolved to scold less and pray more!

What headway will we make in the judgment if in this world we have been hard on those who have gone astray? What headway will you and I make in the last great judgment, when we must have mercy or perish? The Bible says: "They shall have judgment without mercy that showed no mercy."

I see the scribes of heaven looking up into the face of such a man, saying, "What! you plead for mercy, you, who in all your life never had any mercy on your fellows? Don't you remember how hard you were in your opinions of those who were astray? Don't you remember when you ought to have given a helping hand you employed a hard heel? Mercy! You must mis-speak yourself when you plead for mercy here. Mercy for others, but no mercy for you. Look," say the scribes of heaven, "look at that inscription over the throne of judgment, the throne of God's judgment." See it coming out letter by letter, word by word, sentence by sentence, until your startled vision reads it and your remorseful spirit appropriates it: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. Depart, ye cursed!"

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

Statistics Showing the Rapid Growth of the Industry in North Carolina.

The first report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, of North Carolina, devotes much attention to the cotton industry. The number of cotton mills in operation in the State in 1870 was thirty-three, equipped with 618 looms and 39,897 spindles. Ten years later there was a small increase in the number of mills to forty-nine, but the capacity of many old ones had been increased, and there was an increase of over 100 per cent. in the equipment, the looms numbering 1790 and the spindles 92,385. Five years later there was another increase of 100 per cent., in round numbers, the number of mills being eighty, with 4071 looms and 199,000 spindles. On January 1, 1898, there were 207 cotton mills, with nearly 25,000 looms and 1,045,385 spindles.

The number will soon be increased. Ten new spinning or weaving companies have been formed and expect to be in operation by the time the new cotton crop appears. Nine additional mills are nearing completion, and ten hosiery and knitting mills are being constructed.

LEITERS BORROWED $9,000,000.

Now Prepared and Determined to Carry Through Their Wheat Deal.

L. Z. Leiter and his son, Joseph, the Chicago grain speculators, have borrowed $9,000,000, and are now prepared to carry through their big wheat deal. They didn't actually need the money just at present, but thought it better to make the loan when the money market was easy.

Every bushel of contract wheat now at Chicago will be on its way to Europe within the next four weeks. Up to the middle of March the railroads were loading Leiter wheat out of only one system of elevators—the Armour. The closing of additional shipping contracts with the eastbound roads for 3,000,000 bushels started loading at every elevator system in Chicago.

NOVEL TEST CASE.

Chinaman Arrested For Using His Mouth as a Sprinkler.

For years the Chinese laundrymen of San Francisco have sprinkled clothes for ironing by spraying the water from their mouths. Last March a city ordinance was adopted, prohibiting this primitive and disgusting method, and several Chinese laundrymen were arrested for violation of the decree. A test case was made, and the culprit tried to secure a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the ordinance was unconstitutional because it was special legislation. Judge Cook this week decided that the law justifies such an ordinance, as it is designed to check the spread of disease. He remanded the Chinese to jail, and the case will be tried.

A Unique Agricultural Feat.

Superintendent J. W. Mills, of the Pomona (Cal.) Agricultural Experiment Station, has succeeded in a most unique and interesting experiment—the grafting of a morning glory on a sweet potato vine. As a result both plants attained an unusually large growth. The sweet potato vine produced twenty-one pounds of potatoes.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

From St. Lawrence Plaindealer, Canton, N. Y.

To suffer for years with a prevailing painful ailment, which baffled skillful medical treatment, yet which was cured by a simple household remedy, is the lot which befell Mrs. George L. Rogers, of West Main Street, Canton, N. Y.

"Thirteen years ago," said Mrs. Rogers to a reporter, "I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and a complication of diseases. You can judge somewhat of what I endured, when you look at these hands. They were distorted, twisted and swollen. My foot, too, is so much out of shape that the big toe lays across the others, the end touching the little toe.

Goes to Church.

"Notwithstanding I am sixty-five years old, have a pleasant home and other comforts, life to me was far from enjoyable, for all other things pale into insignificance when you are without good health. I tried different doctors and many proprietary remedies, but was not benefited.

"Last March I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and before I had finished the first box I began to feel that they were doing me good. I continued using them and steadily grew better.

"I have used thirteen boxes of the pills and to-day feel better than for the past fifteen years. My appetite is good, I feel bright, cheerful and have a desire to live and enjoy society.

"I have been a member of the Methodist church for many years, but for six years was unable to attend. I am able now to attend the church services regularly and certainly appreciate that privilege. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful medicine and am confident no other medicine could have effected the wonderful cure they have in my case." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood thus curing many diseases.

There is as much greatness of mind in acknowledging a good turn as in doing it.—Seneca.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

The joys we expect are not so bright, nor the troubles so dark as we fancy they will be.—Charles Reade.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult to each other.—George Eliot.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

To choose time is to save time, and an unseasonable motion is but beating the air.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to DR. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Occupation is the scythe of time.—Napoleon.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
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Strawberries

carry better, and larger berries and larger crops are raised when liberally treated with

Potash.

Heavy applications of the complete fertilizers, containing not less than 10% actual Potash, should be used.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Three Good Things.

Three good things about Tetterine, besides the one great, good fact that it cures, are that it is painless, harmless and has no bad odor. It is the only sure cure for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema. Cures them so they stay cured. No matter how long you have had them, 50 cents gets a box at druggists, or by mail for 50 cents in cash or stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

There is no policy like politeness, since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed.—Magoon.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

As riches and favor forsake a man we discovered him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.—Bruyere.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

CELESTIAL OIL FOR **Rheumatism.**

Cures Every Case of
Neuralgia, Lumbago, Wounds, Frostbites, Sprains or Inflammation.

"I was a sufferer for a long time with Rheumatism in my knees and feet and tried numerous remedies, but Celestial Oil was the only one that cured me."
JAS. L. MILLS,
Office Health Dep't, City of Baltimore.

"It gives me great pleasure to attest to the merits of Celestial Oil. I have both used and recommended it, and know what it will do."
DR. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND,
138 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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Not made by a trust or controlled by a combination. For Free Book and Price List, address
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Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.

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High Grade '98 Models, $14 to $40.
GREAT CLEARING SALE of '97 and '98 models, best makes, $9.75 to $18. Sent on approval without a cent payment. Free use of wheel to our agents. Write for our new plan "How to Earn a Bicycle" and make money. SPECIAL THIS WEEK—40 high grade '97 models (slightly shopworn), $10.75 each. "Wanderings Awheel," a souvenir book of art, FREE for stamp while they last.
K. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ENU 15

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The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard

Written by Anna A. Gordon, for 21 years her private secretary and most intimate friend. Official memorial volume endorsed by the W. C. T. U.

The Most Popular Book of the Century.

Size 8x10 inches, nearly 500 pages, beautifully illustrated. Retail price, Cloth, $2; Half-Morocco, $2.75; *De Luxe* Edition, $3.75. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, $16.00. As good as sells for $25.

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY

PRICE
$125

All Columbias are made of famous 5% Nickel Steel Tubing—the strongest material known to the art. If anything better can be found we will put it in Columbias.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD
POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
ART CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS FOR ONE TWO CENT STAMP.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 14

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Established Jan. 1, 1889, by G. R. Spigelmyer.

Feb. 7, 1891, Racket Store Co. { G. R. Spigelmyer. Shem Spigelmyer.

March 3, 1898,

The Racket Is Itself Again !

And the march of improvement begins.

For This Week...

Big change in Shoe Department. Balcony removed, better light, new stock.

New Goods by the Car-Load

and everything under regular price.

If U buy goods in Bellefonte, in justice to Urself, U will look through The Big Department Store before making Ur purchases.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Maine

was blown up in Cuban waters by treacherous Spaniards and now will no more sail the mighty Main. But

The Main Store....

in town is still here and ready for war—on prices. We will make some of our stock walk SPANISH if we have to give it away.

Wolf & Crawford.

Of Interest to Supervisors.

A case tried in the Allegheny county courts recently will be of interest to all supervisors. James Colgan, supervisor of Harrison township, had used his own teams to work on the roads to the amount of $926. An appeal was taken from the auditor's report allowing this bill, and Judge White in deciding the case said: "I do not doubt in a case of absolute necessity a supervisor might use his own teams. That would be in case of sudden emergency, when it was impossible to procure any other team, but even in such a case he might have to rely upon the generous forbearance of the taxpayers. The supervisor is the legal representative of the township in repairing and keeping the public roads. He collects the taxes and expends the money. He cannot be buyer and seller at the same time. He cannot contract with himself. A sense of propriety, of fair, honest dealing and of the manifest danger of abuse, forbids it, and the law declares it against public policy." He sustained the appeal and disallowed the claim of the supervisor.

"The Post" Leads as Usual.

It is a matter of general comment that the Pittsburg *Post* leads all its contemporaries in the printing of the news, and it has maintained its reputation in the past few weeks while the war clouds were gathering. The *Post* not only publishes the best and most accurate reports, but gives them in the most logical and attractive style.

In this respect as in all others, the *Post* took the lead. Envious competitors have ridiculed the *Post* for its up-to-date and original makeup, but one by one they are dropping into the procession and imitating the *Post* in typographical appearance. The *Post* is glad to see this, and will endeavor to set a lively pace, as it always has done.

Not only has the Pittsburg *Post* led in the publication of domestic news, but it has all the news sources of Europe guarded by watchful, trained correspondents. The result is apparent.

Keep your eye on the *Post* when war breaks out. It will continue to the high standard already set up. All the news all the time, carefully edited and attractively printed. Ask your newsdealer for the daily *Post*, or subscribe for it by mail, $3.00 per year; with 28-page Sunday issue, $5.00. Address

"THE POST," Pittsburg, Pa.
Circulation Department.

The Scalp Act.

The County Commissioners having refused to pay bounties on scalps of foxes, etc., until the court decides the constitutionality of the act, parties have brought suit against them before Justice Keichline, which were heard on Saturday.

EXCHANGE WORKING.

The New Telephone Service in the Town Now in Operation.

The new telephone service in the town was put in full operation yesterday with Miss Mabel Boal as the operator in the exchange. The telephone company has gone to a great expense to give their subscribers on this side of the county a better and more efficient service and the patrons here are supplied with telephone facilities equal to that af any town.

Superintendent W. L. Malin and E. J. Malony have been in the town the greater part of this week arranging for the completion of the work. They secured six new subscribers in addition to the eight who had instruments before. The new ones are Dr. Jacobs, W. W. Boob, W. O. Rearick, G. O. Benner, Smith & Crawford, and G. O. Ocker. At Spring Mills, which is connected with this exchange 'phones have been placed in H. F. Rossman's store, G. H. Long's store and F. F. Gramley at Creamery.

The subscribers will have the service of the Bellefonte and State College exchanges. For the Millheim district a toll of ten cents will be charged.

Burglar Shot at Lewisburg.

Early last Saturday morning four burglars did some work in Lewisburg, tampering with the safe in the Penn'a freight depot, also with the boat-yard and Buffalo Mills safes. They then forced an entrance to the residence of Mr. Donehower, who heard the noise caused by their entrance. With a revolver he proceeded into the hall where he spied a man and fired two shots at him, one ball taking effect in the burglar's knee, and another ball entered the other knee. The fellow was unable to make his escape and it is supposed the leg with the injured knee will have to be amputated.

The three companions of the wounden burglar got away unharmed. It is thought the fellows belonged to a lot of tramps haboring in the idle nail works buildings.

Drowned at Bellefonte.

A son of Calvin Brachbill, dec'd, of Bellefonte, Stanley, aged 9 years, was found drowned in the race this morning. Last evening the lad carried the supper for his brother working at Krider's planing mill. After playing around a few hours, Stanley returned home but went away again. Not having made his appearance at 10 in the evening, search was made all night for the boy and this morning his body was found in the race near Gerberick's mill.

Improvements.

Samuel Shoop has the frame work up for his new house and expects soon to have it under roof.

John Martz is pushing his new dwelling right along, and is soon ready for the masons to put up the foundation.

S. W. Smith's new barn on Hoffer street will be a massive affair. Aaron Thomas is boss carpenter, and one of these days there will be an old style barn raising in that part of town.

Died in Kansas.

M. B. Bierly was born near Rebersburg, May 10, 1814. In November, 1843, he married Sarah Emerick, who with a family of nine children, except one who was killed by accident, survive him. They were all at his bedside during the three weeks of his sickness.

In 1870 he moved to Central City, Ks., settled on a farm, where he died March 23, 1898.

Pushing it Along.

The grangers have a number of masons at work on the foundation for their new hall out at the upper end of town. The brick for the building are on the ground now. It will take about sixty thousand brick for the building. While the fine weather continues the work will be pushed along as rapidly as possible.

Quite a Surprise.

On Tuesday evening about fifty friends and Neighbors gathered at the hospitable home of Malan than Musser, it being the birthday of Mrs. Musser, and spent a very pleasant evening together. Mrs. Musser was greatly surprised. Refreshments were served in abundance. Everybody went home happy; hope we will have more of these kind of gatherings in the future.

Commands a Better Price.

A horse trained to walk fast, whether he be for the saddle, single harness or team, always commands a better price than one equally good in other respects, but a slow walker.

Celebrated the Event.

The veterans of this county celebrated Appomattox day with a public meeting at Bellefonte, addressed by Dr. G. W. Atherton, ex-Judge A. O. Furst, D. F. Fortney, Esq., and others.

Elected City Clerk.

Oscar D. Emerick, a brother of Dr. Emerick of this place, was last week elected clerk of the city of Freeport, Ill., by over 800 majority. The Reporter congratulates Oscar.

Coming Storm Waves.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 16th to 20th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 21st, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 22nd, great central valleys 23d to 25th, eastern states 26th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21st, great central valleys 23d, eastern states 25th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24th, great central valleys 26th, eastern states 28th.

Temperature of the week ending April 23 will average below normal in the southern and above in the northern states.

Rainfall for the same period will be generally deficient in the great central valleys and in all parts of North America that lie near sea level. In all mountainous, plateau and elevated districts rainfall for this period, April 17 to 23, will be from about to above normal.

The arid countries of the United States will now begin to show signs of abundant rains and good crops, and parts of the upper Mississippi, lower Missouri and the Ohio valleys will show signs of a coming drought which will extend eastward into the New England states.

An April Fool Trick.

The best April fool trick that we have heard of, was perpetrated on one of our business men, says the Millheim *Journal*. A young boy took a penny and quartered it. He went into a store and asked for a quarter's worth of candy. The merchant said to the boy, "Do you want 25 cents worth ?" "No" said the boy, "I want a quarter's worth." The candy was weighed out, and handed to the boy, and he laid down one of the quarters he had cut out of the penny and left the store remarking, "April fool !" He then divided the candy among his playmates. That boy will make his mark if he lives.

Fire at Bellefonte.

The large and well equipped gymnasium connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, and situated near the court house, at Bellefonte, caught fire about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, from a defective flue, and was burned to the ground with all its contents. Loss is $1500 with $600 insurance.

A public meeting was in progress in the court house, and a panic ensued. Only through the presence of mind of the presiding officer, President George W. Atherton, of State College, was quiet restored and a catrastophe averted.

West Point Cadet.

A competitive examination, to select a candidate for West Point and also one for Naval Academy at Annapolis, will be held in Du Bois, Pa., on April 30th, 1898, at 10 a. m. No one should apply who is not a bona-fide resident of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of Penna. All applicants will please report at my office in Du Bois, Pa., at 9 a. m. on the 30th inst. W. C. ARNOLD, M. C.

The Fruit Condition.

Last week's freezing weather, it was feared, had done up the peach crop, as well as some harm to other fruit. We have made inquiry of persons from different parts of our county, and it is supposed the harm done to peaches was not great, while other kinds of fruit suffered very little. It having been a "dry freeze" is the reason given for the little harm done.

Turnpike Vacated.

Judge McClure confirmed the report of the viewers in recommending abandonment of that portion of the turnpike between Mifflinburg and Hartleton, and awarding $250 damages. An appeal will be made, says the Lewisburg Journal.

Joined the Navy.

Harry McCaleb, son of the well-known blind man, Joseph McCaled, of Nittany, hearing that men were wanted in the navy department at Philadelphia, went to that city, made application and was the only one accepted out of 350 applicants.

Died at Philipsburg.

Wm. A. Faulkner, father of ex-judge C. A. Faulkner, died Sunday evening at 6.30, at the residence of his son at Philipsburg. He was 87 years old and death resulted from neuralgia of the heart.

Want Water Works.

The council of the borough of Mill Hall met Wednesday evening in special session for the purpose of considering the question of water works.

A Big Run.

During the month of March there were 3,649 trains passed Lewistown on the Pennsylvania railroad. Counting forty cars as an average train, this shows a grand total of 145,960 cars over the middle division during the month.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

PULLED OVER LAMP.

Dreadful Accident Which Burned Father and Child

On Sunday night a serious accident took place at the home of Harry Wagner, near Bellefonte. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were sitting at the parlor table reading when their child, only fifteen months old, crept unnoticed to the table and began playing with the tassels at the end of the table cover. The child gave a jerk and down came the lamp and contents on top of the little fellow.

The lamp broke and the oil ran all over the child, enveloping it in flames. In trying to smother the fire the clothing of Mr. Wagner was ignited and only the timely aid of neighbors saved him from a frightful death and the house from destruction. The result was that the child's arms, face and chest are burned almost to a crisp. Mr. Wagner was also terribly burned about the hands and face, and the carpet and furniture in the room were badly damaged.

A Slump in the Market.

There may be a slump in the market on horse collars, as some people are driving horses without collars, says the Millheim *Journal*. Not more than seventy-five miles from Millheim two interesting young ladies, in the absence of a man, hitched up a horse to a buggy, and forgot to put a collar on the horse, but merely buckled the harness around the neck of the horse, and thus drove to Coburn to meet a lady friend coming from a distance. Their attention was called to the matter by one of the horrid men at Coburn. The averdepois not being so great the poor horse did not suffer much inconvenience.

Pastor Resigned.

The following item clipped from the Mechanicsburg *Daily*, will be of interest to the many friends of Rev. Foster, he having served as pastor of the Centre Hall Presbyterian church several years ago:

Rev. W. K. Foster has resigned as pastor of the Presbyterian church here and has accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Watsontown, Northumberland county. The town and the Presbyterian church sustains a great loss in the going from our midst this energetic, able and affable minister, and there is universal regret. During the years of his labors in the field of his Lord and Master here, Rev. Foster has endeared himself not only to the immediate membership of his own church but to all our people. He was ever ready to respond to any call and many dying couches have been smoothed by his gentle, christian ministrations. In the departure of Rev. Foster we lose a good man and Watsentown gains a good man.

War Scare in the Coal Region.

A Shamokin dispatch says: Nearly one hundred miners of this place and Mount Carmel left on Monday for New York to sail for their native places in the old world, to escape being impressed into the United States army should this country go to war with Spain. During the past month 300 non-English speaking miners have left the Northumberland, Schuylkill and Hazelton regions. Most of them sailed for Europe, saying they do not want to go into the army, and that even if war does not occur work at the mines is too poor. Miners who have become citizens by adoption say they will fight for the stars and stripes if their services are required. They are, generally, well drilled, having seen service in various European armies.

The Peaches not Killed.

Peach growers from Nittany valley state that the peach crop was not injured in the least by the recent cold weather. A gentleman who drove through a part of Centre county says that wherever he went the peach crop is reported to be all right and a good crop is assured unless something occurs later to injure them.

Sold His Home.

Clem Luse sold his last new home to Ollie Mader and is located on another lot where he has erected a small building large enough to hold his family until he can erect a new one later on. Clem's houses always meet with favor, for it is the second sale he has made inside of a year.

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. Lucy Henney is now in the city purchasing another large stock of hats, bonnets and trimmings for her millinery store. The millinery opening will be on Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th, on which days all the ladies are invited to call and inspect the new spring and summer styles.

Chinese Pheasants.

The Nittany Valley Rod and Gun club has ordered some Chinese pheasants for the stocking of its preserve at Hecla park. If these birds prove to be as prolific as they have been in Oregon, in a few years hence there will be good pheasant shooting in all parts of the county.

Call and See Our Goods.

Don't fail to come and see our new stock. We are getting new goods in every week. Call and see our Doileys, Flosses, Laces and Mousselines at the Dinges & Christine Millinery Store.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. Benner, - Proprietor.

Our Terms—Cash before delivery.

Above you notice our terms, and we are proud of them and mean to stay by them. This is for your good as well as ours. We must hear the tringle of the coin as the goods pass over the counter. But just stop and think. Are we asking anything unfair? Your answer, if rightly considered, is NO. Do you want to pay for other people's goods? You answer, NO. Then buy of cash concerns.

Understand, we give no premiums, such as pictures, glassware, etc., as all intelligent customers know they pay well for this red tape.

We quote you a few, but understand that every article in our store is a bargain, and we can prove it too.

Best N. Y. Cream Cheese, fancy, per lb	12c
Fancy Cal. Evap. Peaches, per lb	8c
Banner Lye, regular price 2 for 25c, ours	10c
Salt Fish, 10 lb. bucket, No. 1	50c
Wire Nails, per lb	2½c
Wash Boiler, copper bottom, iron handles, cover	90c
Ansonia Alarm Clock, guaranteed	75c
Ladies' Dress Shoe, patent leather tip	$1 15
Men's Dress Shoe very nobby	1 15
Baby Shoes, tan color	25c
Ladies' Storm Rubbers	22c
Boys' 2 piece suits, new and pretty	1 15
Men's Dress Suits, new and pretty	2.c

Come and inspect our stock before buying. Don't pay 10c for an article when you can buy the same thing for 5c.

THE STAR.

For a short time only—2-year-old Rose Bushes, 10c. each—worth five times that amount.

Gladiolies, Tuberoses,—bulbs 1c. each.

Cannas—5c. each.

Caladiums, or Elephant Ears, 10c each.

Organdies. Dimities, Ginghams, —in a great assortment.

Mattings, Rugs and Art Squares —a few choice patterns in Ingrain Carpets.

Initial Writing Papers—all the latest in that line.

Have you a wedding present to buy? This is the place to get it.

Roman Stripes and all the new fads in Linings.

Belts, Neck Ribbons, Shirt Waists Sets, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

We Lead, Others Follow.

Here We Are Again.

A Solid Oak Chamber Suit, large Bevel Mirror, Double Tops, (on Bureau and Washstand,) regular price, $18.00, OUR PRICE, **$12.75**

Ask to see our large Antique Arm Rocker, (iron rods through arms,) $1.50.

PRICES NEVER SO LOW IN FURNITURE !

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

TO INTRODUCE

OUR NEW CARPET DEPARTMENT,

We are offering as a Leader

A first-class quality TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET at **50 CENTS.**

—AND—

A good quality INGRAIN CARPET, at **25 CENTS,**

All in new choice patterns. We make these special prices to introduce our goods, and to induce you to visit our Carpet Department.

Our Entire Stock of New Spring Dress Goods and Novelties is Now In and Ready for Your Inspection.

VISIT OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

It is not incumbent on you to make a purchase, but we desire you to see the new and beautiful designs we are showing.

The Largest Millinery Department in Centre Co.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."